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A Paleographic Examination of the Phormio of Terence in the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae (Vatic. Lat. 3226) and of Its Scholia, with Facsimile, Transcription, and Apparatus Criticus, and a Survey of the Recent Textual Literature

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A PALAEOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE PHORMIO OF TERENCE
IN THE CODEX BEMBINUS (VATIC. LAT. 3226)
AND OF ITS SCHOLIA, WITH FACSIMILE,
TRANSCRIPTION, AND APPARATUS CRITICUS,
AND A SURVEY OF THE RECENT TEXTUAL LITERATURE.

by
Elaine M. Coury

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Above all, I would wish to express my deepest gratitude to my parents, to my sister, Anita, and to my aunts, whose generosity and support have given me the courage to persevere in my studies.

PREFACE

Unlike any preceding work, the present investigation is a specialized and intensive palaeographical study of the most important manuscript of a particular classical Latin work-- the Phormio Terenti of the Codex Bezae.

The study consists of four chapters. Chapter One is an exhaustive consideration of the history as well as of the physical nature of the Codex Bezae. For textual scholars and students of Terence, I present therein a detailed description of the Bezae text of the Phormio with special emphasis on palaeographic and orthographic analyses. I also examine the various theories of the most esteemed textual critics on the correctors of the Bezae. In addition, I expose the problems connected with the studies of the "scholia Bezae", problems such as the number of writers of the scholia, and the date and sources of the scholia.

In Chapter Two, I present a reproduction of the Phormio of the Codex Bezae together with a heretofore unattempted transcription of the same on the facing pages. An apparatus criticus below the transcription provides fresh palaeographical comment on the Bezae Phormio. The reproduction, it should be emphasized, is a new electrostatic copy, expertly done by University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, of a newly made microfilm obtained

from the Vatican Library, where the Codex Bembinus is preserved. I have transcribed what I myself believe to be the reading of the codex. In my textual apparatus I have listed the variant readings of the Bembinus as recorded in the three best-known modern critical editions: the edition by Kauer and Lindsay in the Oxford Classical Text series;¹ the Budé edition by Jules Marouzeau;¹ and the edition by Sesto Prete,¹ perhaps the foremost expert on the Codex Bembinus today. Where no editor commits himself on a questionable reading, I propose my view. Where an editor clearly errs in a reading, I venture to correct him. In Chapter Three, a new transcription of the Bembine Scholia in the Phormio is presented to assist the reader in achieving a comprehensive knowledge of the manuscript.

The following comment by Leslie Webber Jones² is to be kept in mind as we come to Chapter Four:

There is hardly an important Latin author whose text is in worse condition today than that of Terence. His very popularity has worked against him; in the Middle Ages manuscripts of his plays were multiplied in such quantity and in such manner as to obscure completely their origin and relationships.

In Chapter Four, the fullest textual examination of the

¹For bibliographical details, see Notes, page 30.

²See page 170 of the present investigation.

Codex Bembinus, and of its Phormio, is made through a review, for the period 1926-1976, of A.) the critical editions, and B.) the textual studies of Terence. In Part A I attempt to improve the condition of Terence's text by identifying and correcting mistaken readings of the six major critical editions containing the Bembine text of the Phormio. In Part B I present the various discussions of the textual history of the Bembinus, "the oldest direct evidence for the text of Terence,"³ and its relationship with the Calliopian recension, the second of the two families of Terentian manuscripts. Also reviewed are theories on meter, scene division, character designation, all issues needed to illuminate a text that time has obscured.

³M. M. Willcock, "Appendix to Chapter IX", Fifty Years (and Twelve) of Classical Scholarship, 2nd ed. (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1968), p. 331. He also mentions the Oxford Papyrus (IVth or Vth c.) which contains large parts of the *Andria* as the oldest direct evidence for the text of Terence.

LIFE

The author, Elaine Marie Coury was born on September 2, 1947 in Cumberland, Maryland, the daughter of Joseph George Coury and Rose Beshara Coury.

Her secondary education was obtained at Torrington High School, Torrington, Connecticut, where she was graduated in June, 1965. In September, 1965 she entered Saint Joseph College, West Hartford, Connecticut, and in June, 1969 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with a major in Classical Studies.

From 1969 to 1971 she taught Latin and French in the Litchfield (Connecticut) public school system. While teaching there she chaperoned a number of high school students on an educational tour visiting England, France, Switzerland, and Italy, and studying French at a lycée in Cannes, France.

From 1971 to 1974 she was granted assistantships in Classical Studies at Loyola University of Chicago. In September, 1974 she was awarded a Condon Fellowship and at the end of the academic year she received her Master of Arts in Classical Studies from Loyola University. In September, 1975 she was granted an Arthur J. Schmitt Fellowship from the same university.

Course requirements and examinations in the doctoral program of the Department of Classical Studies, Loyola University of Chicago, were completed in 1975.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

History of the Codex Bembinus

"One of the rarest and most valuable manuscripts of Western culture is without doubt the one of the comedies of Terence, Vat. Lat. 3226."¹ Also called "Bembine" after the name of the Venetian family (Bembo) which possessed it from the second half of the fifteenth century to the last decade of the sixteenth century,² the ~~codex~~, the oldest and most trustworthy manuscript of Terence, was probably written in Italy at the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century A.D.³ Scholars have not been able to determine its later history up to the fifteenth century.

A Neopolitan poet, Giannantonio de' Pandoni (Iohannes Pandonus, 1405-1485)⁴ known as Porcellio, discovered the codex toward the middle of the fifteenth century.⁵

¹Sesto Prete, "Codex Vat. Lat. 3226 and the Text of Terence's Phormio," Studia Humanitatis (München: W. H. Verlag, 1973), p. 79.

²Sesto Prete, Il Codice di Terenzio Vaticano Latino 3226. Saggio critico e riproduzione del manoscritto (Città del Vaticano: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1970), p. 5.

³E. A. Lowe, Codices Latini Antiquiores, vol. 1 (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1934), p. 5. For discussion of dating the codex, cf. p. 10.

⁴Sesto Prete, P. Terenti Afri Comoediae (Heidelberg: Kerle, 1954), pp. 11-13. Prete, 1970, pp. 7-10.

⁵Prete, 1973, p. 79.

On the last page of the codex, fol. 116v, he wrote: "Mei porcelj laureatj a(n)tiq(ui)tatis pignus/ aegregium."

History attests to the fact that Federico III⁶ crowned Porcellio in Naples on April 9th, 1452, and for this reason, the poet could be called "laureatus." How he acquired the codex is not known. Some⁷ believe that he bought it or received it as a gift. In time the manuscript passed from Porcellio to a Venetian nobleman and humanist, Bernardo Bembo (+1519).⁸ Again, evidence of ownership lies within the manuscript itself, where three notations in the hand of Bembo occur. On fol. 5r is the comment:

&EST MEI BERNARDI BEMBI
QUI POST EIUS OBITU(M) MANEAT
IN SUOS
ANTIQUISS^E ANTIQUITATIS RELIQUAE

On the bottom of fol. 6r is the following:

Ber(nardus)
codex mihi carior auro
Bem(bus)

Scholars⁹ also attribute this inscription found on fol. 5r before the words "&EST," etc. (seen above) to Bembo:

⁶Prete, 1970, p.7, n. 1.

⁷Prete, 1970, p. 8. Edmund Hauler, "Paläographisches, Historisches und Kritisches zum Bembinus des Terenz," Wiener Studien 11 (1889): 273 n. 5, n. 6. Hauler thinks the poet could have found the codex in a monastery in southern Italy but does not deny that the manuscript could have been in a monastery in northern Italy.

⁸Prete, 1970, p. 8. His birthdate is unknown.

⁹Hauler, p. 277.

CONTINET LIBER ISTE/ CART CXIII
 comedie omnes eunuchus & heauto(n)tumerumenos:/
 phormio: hechyra & adelphis pene tota: dempte/
 &n sunt due cart. finales et Deest item/
 & prior andria. videl'(cet) huhi libello

On the same folio, just after the words "&EST MEI",
 the following notation made, however, in another hand
 reads:

Notum facio p(raese)ntj die libere deliberatum
 mihi fuisse/ hunc librum. 1457. die 15 Marcij
 cuius rei/ sit laus omnipotenti deo. *JPJ*

Some attribute this last inscription to a third person who
 might have owned the codex after Porcellio and before
 Bembo.¹⁰ Others recognize it as in the hand of Porcellio.¹¹
 At the end of this same inscription is a notation (*JPJ*)
 followed by an erasure. This may be an indication of the
 price¹² of the codex: "L 14 et...", i.e., "Libris 14" with
 the figures of the monetary price erased. Sesto Prete
 does not exclude the possibility that *JPJ* are JPJ and
 form the initials of the name of Porcellio (Johannes Pando-
 ni) with the final letter of the cognomen in the genitive
 case (Pandonj).¹³ In the space erased there may have been

¹⁰Hauler, p. 274.

¹¹Prete, 1970, p. 10.

¹²R. Sabbadini, Le scoperte dei Codici latini e greci ne' secoli XIV et XV (Firenze: 1963): 146 n. 33.

¹³Prete, 1970, p. 10. I presume Prete believes Johannes Pandonj is the parallel of the Italian name Gianntonio de' (dei) Pandoni since dei is the Italian genitive. I am inclined to agree with Sabbadini that the notation indicates the price of the manuscript.

some expression such as "& amicorum".¹⁴

When Bernardo Bembo died, his son Fietro (1470-1547)¹⁵ inherited the codex. In 1491, ¹⁶ the humanist Angelo Poliziano (1454-1494)¹⁷ asked the Bembo family for permission to study the manuscript. Poliziano transcribed into his personal copy of a 1475 edition of the Comedies of Terence all the textual variants from the Bembo Codex. He also noted, verse by verse, the division of verses as he found it in the Bembine manuscript which differed greatly from the verse division in the 1475 edition. He also copied into his text two poems (cf. pp. 12, 13) found in A on fol. 96r and fol. 97r where they were inserted by a corrector who in the seventh century had emended the

¹⁴Prete, p. 10, n. 17.

¹⁵V. Cian, Un decennio della vita di M. Pietro Bembo (1522-1531) (Torino: Loescher, 1885), pp. 103-104.

¹⁶Ida Maier, Ange Politien, La formation d'une poète humaniste (1469-1480) (Genève: Travaux d'Humanisme et Renaissance 81, 1966), p. 433. Sesto Prete, Observations on the History of Textual Criticism in the Medieval and Renaissance Periods, (Collegeville, Minnesota: St. John's University Press, 1969), pp. 24-25.

¹⁷John Edwin Sandys, A History of Classical Scholarship, vol. 2 (New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1964), p. 83.

codex.¹⁸ A passage on fol. 6r offers evidence that he saw the codex:

O FOELIX NIMIUM PRIOR AETAS
 EGO ANGELUS POLITIANUS HOMO UETUSTATIS
 MINIME INCURIOSUS NULLUM AEQUE ME
 UIDISSE AD HANC AETATEM CODICEM ANTIQUUM
 FATEOR

After the death of Pietro Bembo, the manuscript passed into the hands of his son Torquato (1525-1595).¹⁹ Since he did not share the same cultural and literary interest that Bernardo and Pietro possessed, Torquato sold the manuscript and other inherited treasures.

Gabriello Faërno of Cremona (d. 1561)²⁰ made a careful examination of the codex while it was still in the possession of the Bembo family. Faërno discovered its superior importance in determining the text of Terence. His recension, published posthumously at Florence in 1565,²¹ contains a great number of readings from the Bembine codex. Some emendations proposed by him are still accepted.²²

¹⁸Sesto Prete, "Gli Studi del Poliziano su un Codice delle Commedie di Terenzio," Civiltà dell' Umanesimo, (Firenze: Leo S. Olschki, editore, 1972): 310-311.

¹⁹Prete, 1970, p. 15.

²⁰Sandys, p. 147.

²¹Gabriel Faernus, Emendationes in sex fabulas Terentij (Firenze: 1565).

²²Sesto Prete, "Terence," Classical World, LIV (1960-1961): 121.

Fulvio Orsini (1529-1600)²³ bought the codex from the Bembo family in 1579.²⁴ Twenty years earlier, he had become librarian to three of the Farnese cardinals in succession and had devoted himself to collecting manuscripts and printed books. There was hardly any edition of a Latin author published in his time to which he did not contribute readings from his collection of manuscripts.²⁵ On fol. 4v of the Terentian codex is the following notation:

Terentio di lettere maiuscola con scholij in lettera Longobarda, fu del Bembo, in pergamena in 4*.

Ful. Urs.

Orsini bequeathed in a will, dated January 21, 1600 to the Vatican Library the Bembine Codex and three additional manuscripts, the Vat. Lat. 3225 (Vergil), the Vat. Gr. 1312 (Pindar), and the Vat. Gr. 1300 (Dionysius of Halicarnassus). Although Orsini died on the 18th of May in 1600, the Vatican did not receive the manuscripts before January 1602.²⁶

From the early seventeenth century to the end of the eighteenth, the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae was exposed to various

²³Sandys, p. 153.

²⁴Prete, 1970, p. 17.

²⁵Sandys, p. 153.

²⁶F. Ehrle, Fragmenta et picturae vergiliana codicis Vaticani Latini 3225 phototypice expressa consilio et opera curatorum Bibliothecae Vaticanae (In Vaticano, 1945), p. 17.

dangers arising from military operations against the Vatican. About 1798²⁷ French soldiers, in an attack on the Vatican Library, took the famous Bembine manuscript in order to remove the decorative gilding from the codex. Subsequently, the treasure was restored to the library through the efforts of the Abbot Domenico Sala (1747-1832).²⁸ Testimony to this fact is found in the inscription which Gaetano Marini (1742-1815),²⁹ the "primus custos" of the Vatican Library at this time, wrote on fol. 4v:

Furto sublatus Mense Octob. A. CID ID CCXCIX³⁰
sed multa a me diligentia perquisitus beneficio
Egregii viri Dominici Salae Bibliothecae resti-
tutus idibus Dec. eiusdem anni
Cai. Marini a Bibl. Vatic.

Marini himself examined the manuscript and left notes on paper where he mentioned the drawing of the letters in the Bembine text and the readings of other codices.³¹

From the end of the eighteenth century, the Vatican Library has been the permanent home of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae, designated Vat. Lat. 3226.

²⁷Ibid. p. 22, n. 2 and p. 23, n. 23.

²⁸Prete, 1970, p. 18, n. 43. Here he gives Sala's dates.

²⁹Enciclopedia Italiana di scienze, lettere ed arti, 1934-1942, s. v. "Gaetano Marini."

³⁰Ehrle, p. 22, n. 2 and p. 23, n. 23.

³¹Prete, 1954, p. 17.

Description of the Codex Bembinus

Originally the Codex Bembinus (A) consisted of fourteen ten-leaved quires or 140 folios.¹ Now the first two quires along with the first two folios of the third (lines 1-786 of the Andria) are missing. Lines 787-888 of the Andria are damaged. Of the last quire there exist only the first six folios, and three tiny fragments of lines 915-997 of the Adelphoe. Fol. 77 and the upper part of the third folio of the third quire (Hecyra 1-37) are also missing. In all, 113 complete folios have survived.²

The folios measure 185 x 160 mm. The area of the written text, however, measures 123 x 123 mm. with each page containing rulings for twenty-five lines. These rulings are drawn on the flesh-side, several leaves at a time after folding, by means of a hard-pointed instrument. In order to guide the ruling, prick holes, visible throughout the text, have been made by a "punctorium". The scribe numbered or "signed", to use the technical word,³ each quire by tracing small Roman numerals on the last page of the

¹Prete, 1970, p. 19. Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, An Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1912), p. 54.

²Sesto Prete, Il Codice Bembino di Terenzio, Studi e Testi (Città del Vaticano, 1950), pp. 22-23; Prete, 1970, p. 19; Lowe, p.5.

³Thompson, p. 54.

quire in the extreme lower right hand corner.⁴

The text of the six comedies is written continuously, without separation of words, across the face of the page. The middle top margin of each flesh-side reads ·TER· and that of the hair-side indicates the abbreviated name of the particular play, e. g. ·PHORM·.

In the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae, the first letter of the page, without regard to its position in relation to the text, is usually larger than the rest.

Never does there occur a word divided at the end of a line with the terminating portion carried over to the following line.

In general, no abbreviations appear in the body of the text except Q.= que; N, resembling a ligature rather than an abbreviation, occurs infrequently and then only at the end of a line.

The scribe marked scene-division by listing the names of the "personae" taking part in the ensuing section. To this list, the rubricator added the type character of each "persona" and the Greek letters which, in the scene, indicate the new speaker. The names of the "personae" are then in black.⁵ These rubrics and titles are the same size as the letters of the text.

⁴Prete, 1970, p. 19; Lowe, p. 5.

⁵Prete, 1954, p. 18.

Latin majuscule book-hand of early manuscripts consists of two styles of writing: a) square and rustic capitals and b) uncials.⁶ The Codex Bezae survives as one of the oldest manuscripts of the rustic class. As the name suggests, rustic capitals are of a more negligent design, although, as a style of writing for select books, they are no less carefully formed than the square hand.⁷ Strokes more slender than square capitals, short cross-strokes oblique and waved, and strokes without finials characterize the rustic hand. Less finished as perfect letters, although accurately shaped, they have received the somewhat misleading title which distinguishes them. The letters F, L and T show a tendency to rise above the line.

If we judge by the manuscripts which have survived, capital writing ceased to exist as a literary hand for entire texts about the close of the fifth century.⁸

Dating of the Bezae Codex has been the subject of many studies which, up to this time, have offered opposing conclusions. E. A. Lowe⁹ believes the manuscript probably was written at the end of the fourth or at the beginning of the fifth century. In establishing the date of the

⁶Thompson, p. 272.

⁷Ibid. p. 273.

⁸Ibid. p. 284.

⁹Lowe, p. 5.

Bembo codex, he pointed to similarities of particular letters in the Terentian manuscript and the fourth century palimpsest of Lucan's Pharsalia, Vat. Pal. Lat. 24. Letters F, G, and H provide the bases for comparison (discussed in detail in my description of the Bembine text of the Phormio, cf. p. 16). As to the place of origin of A, Lowe believes it probably to be Italy. He is uncertain about the origin of the Lucan codex.

More recently, A. Pratesi¹⁰ studied Vat. Pal. Lat. 24. Like Lowe, he found this manuscript to have the characteristics of A. Further, he saw that in A the "writing ... is laterally compressed, so as to give the impression of a nervous and broken drawing".¹¹ Between the two codices he noticed an "evoluzione di gusto"¹² and stated that they came from the same ambience. He concluded, however, that A dates from the end of the fifth century if not from the beginning of the sixth.¹³

S. Prete¹⁴ claims that the Bembine Codex is not much later than the fragments of Lucan. To him the hand of A appears more rough, inexpert, almost "primitive", and he

¹⁰A. Pratesi, "Considerazioni su alcuni codici in capitale della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana", Mélanges Eugenes Tisserant (Studi e Testi 237, Città del Vaticano, 1964), pp. 243-354.

¹¹Pratesi, p. 249.

¹²Ibid., p. 250.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Prete, 1970, p. 24.

believes, along with Lowe, that A dates at the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century.

In a letter to Prete by way of response, Lowe merely stated:¹⁵ "There is no doubt as to the date of A; it is fixed in the C(odices) L(atini) A(ntiquiores)...."

The order of the plays in the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae is as follows: Andria, Eunuchus, Heautontimorumenos, Phormio, Hecyra, Adelphoe. The text of each play is preceded by the "didascalia" followed by the "periocha".

The presence of two poems (previously mentioned above, p. 4) should also be noted in the description of the codex. The first one is found on fol. 96r at the end of the Hecyra and the second one is on fol. 97r after the first twelve lines of the prologue of the Adelphoe.

The verses of the poems are the following:¹⁶

Quis deus hoc medium flammabit crinibus aurum

Iussit et in dumis sentibus esse rosam

Aspice ut magni coeant in foedus amantis

Martem spina refert flos Veneris pretium est

Quit tibi cum magnis puer est lascivae sagittis

Hoc melius telo pungere corda potis

Nec flammis queras neque alti pectoris ignis

Set tibi vernantum preveat ista facis

¹⁵Prete, 1970, p. 24, n. 14.

¹⁶Sesto Prete, "Due poesie in antico latino medioevale," Romance Philology, 8 (1955): 263-271.

Pallens erba viret color hic est semper amantum

Tam fugitiva rosa est quam fugitivus amor

Nam quod floricomis gaudet lasciva metallis

Aurum significat vilius esse rosa.

Fabula constituit toto notissima mondo

Gorgoneos vultus saxificumque nefas

Hoc monstrum natura potens novitate veneni

Ex oculis nostris iusserat esse malum

Hanc auro genitus Iovis ales presole diva

Mactans erato conspicit ingenio

Diriguit mirata necem fatumque veneni

Vertit et in morem decidit ipsa lapis

Sic presens absensque simul cecumque videndo

Ludit et ignorosapetor ab oste redit.

The author of the two epigrams is unknown.¹⁷ The text is in rustic capitals in imitation of the codex and also in uncial to which the scribe is plainly accustomed. The seventh century corrector of A copied into the manuscript the two poems which Poliziano later transcribed and commented upon in his own copy of the 1475 edition of Terence.¹⁸

¹⁷Prete, 1970, p. 22. He reports that Baehrens attributes the poems to Draco and that Sabbadini thinks that Poliziano had written these lines as a remembrance of his visit to the Bembo family in 1491.

¹⁸Prete, "History of Textual Criticism," p. 27.

Description of the Bembine Text of the Phormio

The Phormio is the fourth play in the Codex Bembinus. The play engages folio numbers 53r through 76r inclusively. The average number of written lines on each page is twenty-two, the total number being 1051, four short of the number common to the manuscript tradition, since lines 172, 240-242 are not found in the Codex Bembinus (A).

On fol. 53r, the first and fourth lines of the "didascalia" and the line noting the authorship of the "periocha" are treated by the scribe in a decorative fashion. The first and last letters of the words involved are over- or underlined. In a similar but more flourishing manner, the words "TERENTI PHORMIO FINITUS" on fol. 76r are confined by three-stroked lines consisting of two unlevel but parallel lines which are thin and slanted, connected by a slightly thicker horizontal line. The only real embellishment of the manuscript is found on fol. 76r in which there are two consecutive series of short, vertical strokes interrupted in the center by an ornate, reversed S.

The medial point is the only form of punctuation employed by the scribe of A. The point is placed high in the line of writing between two words and frequently after ecthlipsis or elision, e.g., fol. 54r, line 21 ADLATUMST·, fol. 56v, line 139 UIRIST·. More often, however, the medial point corresponds to the end of a thought.

The only abbreviations existing in the Phormio can

be seen on 53r in the "didascalia" (MEGALENSIB· ·Q·... GN...COS), in the fifth line of the same folio (·G·) and very frequently throughout the play, Q·, the abbreviation for "que". The letters UE represented by the medial mark in the abbreviation Q· will be underlined throughout the transcription, e.g., fol. 74v, line 983 NEQ·O = NEQUEO.

Correctors of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae signaled the omissions of the scribe of A with omission marks \overline{hd} and \overline{hs} . These letters do not stand for, at least did not originally, "hic deest" and "hic scribe" or "supple", as some palaeographers surmise, but rather "hic deorsum" and "hic sursum."¹ Correctors note omissions with the letters \overline{hd} in the text and \overline{hs} after the insertion in the lower margin. An example can be found on fol. 67r where the insertion of the corrector, whose meaning it is difficult to establish, is followed by \overline{hs} . On the other hand, \overline{hs} may be added in the text as is true on fol. 53v at the end of line 11. Unfortunately, the omission which a corrector had once supplied in the lower margin of 53v is now erased.²

The first letter on most pages of the Phormio is usually larger than the rest. On eight pages foll. 53v, 54r, 54v, 57v, 58v, 61r, 66v, 69v, such is not the case. But three of these, foll. 54v, 57v, 66v, commence with a

¹This theory is well presented by Lowe, CLA, vol. 1, p. x.

²Ibid., p. 5.

list of characters for a new scene.

Certain letters, other than the initial letter of each page, appear to be real capitals. They are U and Q. When U is the first letter in the line, the left arm branches far into the margin. This is immediately seen on the last line of fol. 53r; UXOREM. The letter Q is often larger than the other letters whether inscribed at the beginning of the line or in the middle, e.g., fol. 56v, line 144.

While the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae is written in small rustic capitals, some letters should be noted as departing from the expected form. The letter F descends below the line and this helps to distinguish F from D. The letter G has the uncial form and is easily confused with C. The letter H resembles the minuscule n with a small stroke to the right.³

What seems often to the unwary eye to be a dot over the letter next to the H is only the end of the horn. The very first instance of this occurs on fol. 53r, line 1 of the "didascalia": the first O of Phormio seems, at first glance, to be dotted.

The rustic capitals are a less rigid form of majuscule writing than square capitals. The letters O and Q are not circular but elliptical in form. Straight lines tend to curve as is evident in A, X and V, the latter now be-

³Lowe, p. 5.

coming a U. Often the ends of lines do not meet as in A and M. Serifs are sometimes more prominent, especially in A, P and T. Because of the short cross stroke at the top and a finishing stroke at the bottom, the T is likely to be confused with an I. Finally, letters F, L and T rise above the others.⁴

We turn now to the orthographic variants found in the Phormio alone:⁵ line 887 QUOIQUM for cuiquam; line 848 QUOM for cum; line 620 PRENDO for prehendo; line 465 UITIPERANDUS for uituperandus; line 1033 MINUME for minime; line 976 OMNIS as the nominative plural form; line 17 NE for ni; prol. 31 NI for ne; line 573 AUDIERAS for audiueras; line 658 MALIM for mallim; line 346 COTIO contracted form of coitio; line 78 IS for eis; line 126 IIS for eis; line 41 II for ei; line 582 contracted form in the imperfect SCIBAM for sciebam; line 856 prefix DI for de; DILIBUTUM; line 179 consonant doubled: REPPERIS; line 461 an aspirated HIS for is; letter T for d: line 151 ALIUT and line 920 APUT; letter O for U: line 656 UOLT and line 696 NERUOM; prol. 11 LEDIT LAEDERET for laedit...which might be harsh sounding.

⁴B. L. Ullman, Ancient Writing and its Influence (New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1932; reprint ed., Cambridge, Mass.: The M.I.T. Press, 1969), pp. 60-62.

⁵Franz Umpfenbach, P. Terenti Afri Comoediae. Edidit et apparatu critico instruxit Franciscus Umpfenbach (Berolini: apud Weidmannos, 1870), praefatio xiii-xvii. Umpfenbach has made a study of the orthography of the whole of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae.

While the medial point is the only form of punctuation used by the scribe of A, three "marks" of punctuation were added later: the "paragraphos" (¶), the "simplex ductus" (Ꝛ) and the third sign resembling a Greek sigma (ς). It may well be that a corrector of the sixth century,⁶ who signs his name "Ioviales" in cursive on several pages, or a "manus recens" of the seventh/eighth century⁷ inserted into the manuscript some signs of punctuation such as the "simplex ductus" and the "paragraphos" and further that such signs existed before these correctors. These forms of punctuation were written in the codex according to the norms established by grammarians, and the correctors were forced not only to imitate the writing of the codex but also to imitate the signs of punctuation already existing in the codex.⁸

Possible errors, and not orthographic variants, occur: on fol. 53r, line 2 ANTHONE is written no doubt instead of Antiphone; on fol. 65v, line 577 what was intended by the scribe when he wrote CHRE is not clear. The doubling of the consonant R in FAMILIORRIOREM, fol. 71v, line 851, is very likely a dittographical mistake on the part of the Bembine scribe. On fol. 76r, line 1055, the scribe wrote PLAUDIT instead of the imperative form plaudite

⁶Prete, 1970, pp. 31-32, n. 17.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 32.

⁸Prete, 1950, p. 39.

which occurs in the manuscript tradition.

In the text of the Phormio, numerous examples exist in which the ink of some letters has dried on or somehow has become part of the opposite page. Most prominent of all are lines 180-185, 187, 189 of fol. 57v whose initial letters are seen on fol. 58r.

Regularly employed by scholiasts⁹ are reference signs placed above the word commented on to safeguard against confusion. The most common of these signs is ÷ cf. fol. 53v, lines: 4, 7, 8, 12, 13. Also found are symbols such as these: fol. 53v, line 4 +; fol. 53v, line 5 ⚡; fol. 53v, line 9 ∞; fol. 53v, line 15 -; fol. 54r, line 23 ∞; fol. 54r, line 25 u; fol. 54r, line 33 r; fol. 54v, line 36 v; fol. 54v, line 43 r.

[For the convenience of the reader of this study, I append below a list of "personae":

DAUUS: SERUUS	HEGIO: ADUOCATUS
GETA: SERUUS	CRATINUS: ADUOCATUS
ANTIPHO: ADULESCENS	CRITO: ADUOCATUS
PHAEDRIA: ADULESCENS	CHREMES: SENEX
DEMIPHO: SENEX	SOPHRONA: NUTRIX
PHORMIO: PARASITUS	NAUSISTRATA: MATRONA
DORIO: LENO	CANTOR]

⁹The scholia, marginal or interlinear notes, will be discussed on pages 23-27; they will be transcribed in chapter three.

On the Correctors of the Bembine

It is immediately obvious that hands other than that of the original scribe of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae have made corrections, supplied omissions, and added punctuation. The problem of determining those responsible for these corrections is a long-standing one. Much research has been done and various conclusions reached. Franz Umpfenbach¹ maintains that three people corrected the text of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae: the first is the original scribe (A) who, in reviewing his own work, removed errors in his manuscript (A'). Another is the "manus antiqua" (m²) of the ten-eleventh centuries and finally the "corrector recens" (m³) or Ioviales of the fifteenth century.

Edmund Hauler² distinguishes two hands: "manus secunda" (m²) which made his corrections at the end of the sixth century or the beginning of the seventh century and "manus tertia" (m³) which revised the Bezae Codex at the end of the eighth century or the beginning of the ninth.

Robert Kauer,³ like Umpfenbach, believes that the original scribe, the first corrector, revised his own

¹Umpfenbach, praefatio x-xvii.

²Edmund Hauler, "Paläographisches, Historisches und Kritisches zum Bezae Cantabrigiae des Terenz": 268-272; "Textkritisches zum Bezae Cantabrigiae des Terenz", Wiener Studien 12 (1890): 240-246.

³Robert Kauer, "Zum Bezae Cantabrigiae des Terenz", Wiener Studien 20 (1898): 253-255.

text (A'). Kauer calls the second hand "corrector antiquissimus" or A''. Ioviales, a grammarian, or the third hand, completed his work not in the fifteenth century, as Umpfenbach states, but before the scholiast who wrote in the sixth century. Kauer also admits the existence of a "manus quarta" (m⁴) which is possibly still Ioviales or someone shortly after him. This Ioviales² made only a few corrections particularly of the Hecyra. As Kauer himself states in the introduction to his Oxford text:

Iov. = Ioviales, qui v vel vi saec. ante scholiastas (saec. vi) textum recensuit et dixinxit... et passim nomen subscripsit. Iov.²= Ioviales qui partem quandam libri (Hec.) retractavisse et hic illic singula mutavisse videtur.

To Ioviales, then, Kauer attributes the majority of the corrections and, incorrectly according to Prete, all of the punctuation.⁴

For reasons unknown, Kauer never records Ioviales² in his critical apparatus for the Hecyra. But in the Phormio, fol. 63v, line 476, Kauer proposes Iov.² ("...hic illic singula mutavisse videtur") as the supplier of the word SE above PRAEBUIT.

Sesto Prete⁵ asserts that the scribe of A himself revised his text adding words inadvertently omitted by him (A'). In addition, corrections made by other hands are

⁴Prete, 1950, p. 34.

⁵Prete, 1954, p. 25; Prete, 1970, pp. 31-32.

found in the codex. Manus², "corrector antiquus", whose entries Prete believes not much more recent than the codex itself, and whose writing he considers rather slender, wrote in capital letters with yellowish ink. In Roman cursive, Ioviales, (see above p. 18) who lived approximately the same time as the scholiast, that is, the sixth century, emended a few lines. Ioviales oftentimes attached his name or the phrase "Hucusque Ioviales" to his contributions. His corrections, Prete maintains, extend also to the Hecyra. Some additions and corrections suggest also the hand of the scholiast. Finally, the greater part of the emendations Prete ascribes to "corrector recens" who lived in the seventh or eighth century. He made his corrections in uncial and rough capital letters which are in poor imitation of the codex. Prete does not exclude the presence of other occasional correctors who might possibly have participated in the revising of A at a later time nor does he exclude the possibility that some corrections, attributed to "corrector recens" (seventh century), might have been inserted shortly before his proposed date.⁶

⁶Prete, 1970, p. 31, n. 16.

On The Scholia Bembina

In the studies made of the "scholia Bembina" there is much dispute about such problems as the number of writers of the scholia, and the date and sources of the scholia.

Franz Umpfenbach is the author of the first publication of an almost complete collection of the scholia.¹ His article, however, has some defects, namely, the omission of a number of items, misprints, and doubt left in the reader's mind as to what is read in the manuscript and what is the editor's conjecture.² Wilhelm Studemund offers valuable supplements to Umpfenbach's work in two articles³ in which he corrects a portion of Umpfenbach's errors. To James F. Mountford we owe a careful edition of the whole body of the "scholia Bembina" accompanying it with an attempt to answer various questions about the scholia. Mountford⁴ is convinced there were two Bembine scholiasts. The Andria and the Eunuchus contain almost as many scholia by the first hand as by the second. In the Heautontimorumenos, the first hand offers very few notes. The scholia of the

¹Franz Umpfenbach, "Die Scholien des Codex Bezae zum Terentius", Hermes 2 (1867): pp. 337-402.

²James F. Mountford, The Scholia Bembina (London: Liverpool University Press, Hodder & Stoughton Ltd., 1934), p. 1.

³Wilhelm Studemund, Neue Jahrbücher für Philol. und Paed. 97 (1868): 546-571 and 125 (1882): 51-63.

⁴Mountford, pp. 2-3.

Phormio and Adelphoe are all in hand two. The Hecyra lacks scholia.

Mountford maintains⁵ that hand one is earlier than hand two and that hand two is later than Ioviales who inserted signs of punctuation as did the scholiasts. Mountford believes that the earlier scholia might have been written in the first half of the sixth century.⁶ If, however, the writer were an elderly man, they may belong to the second half of the century. The later scholia, he observes, cannot be earlier than the second half of the sixth century.

A brief look at the script of each hand shows that the earlier one exhibits a mixture of uncial, half-uncial and cursive forms. Generally, the writing appears square and labored with a slight slope to the right. The second hand usually has a cursive nature with occasional appearances of rustic capitals and uncials. Ease and fluency characterize the general appearance of the hand.⁷

Of the problems surrounding the scholia, their source is the most troublesome. A convenient starting-point in discussing the matter centers on the group of notes in the Phormio, lines 1-59. At first glance, there seems to

⁵Mountford, p. 3.

⁶Ibid., p. 4.

⁷Ibid., pp. 4-6.

be a close connection between Donatus' commentary on Terence and the scholia here. But Donatus' commentary as we have it today is not the same as the original commentary.⁸ Two different opinions exist in regard to the relationship of Donatus and the scholia of Phormio 1-59. Paul Wessner⁹ believes that the dependence of the scholia on Donatus appears so close that we must admit that our version of Donatus dates no later than the sixth century and that from it are derived the scholia.

Einar Löfstedt¹⁰ does not see enough evidence to prove that our scholia depend on the present version of Donatus and consequently, he holds that the existence of such a version in the sixth century is not proven.

Mountford¹¹ observes that of the seventy-four scholia concerned, twenty-one are identical with the extant version of Donatus and twenty-eight, although they say the same things, differ in phraseology from Donatus. Mountford favors Löfstedt's theory and attributes this group of scholia to the original Donatus. If this view is correct, these scholia indicate that the present

⁸For an explanation see Paul Wessner, ed., Donatus, Commentum Terenti, (Lipsiae: 1902; repr. Stuttgartiae: in aedibus B. G. Teubneri, 1962), praef. pp. xlv-vi.

⁹Ibid., p. xxxvii.

¹⁰Einar Löfstedt, "Die Bembinusscholien und Donat" Eranos XII (1912), p. 43 ss.

¹¹Mountford, pp. 119, 122.

version of Donatus is not greatly different from the original.

If we exclude Phormio 1-59 and the approximately sixteen items which coincide with Eugraphius' commentary on Terence, about 1400 scholia¹² remain. Of these, less than 240 bear any relationship to the notes in our version of Donatus. Twenty-six scholia have a parallel in the commentary of Servius Danielis. There still remain more than 1000 items which show no affiliations with Donatus or any other commentary.

Wessner and Mountford attribute the great bulk of the Bembine scholia to a pre-Donatian commentator, Aemilius Asper, who wrote commentaries, now lost, on Terence, Sallust and Vergil.¹³

An indisputable account of the origin and transmission of the scholia cannot be gained from available evidence. But the sequence of events which appears to Mountford to be the most probable is as follows:¹⁴ Between the fourth and sixth centuries, a pre-Bembine scholiast copied into the margins of a manuscript, now lost, some excerpts from a commentary of Aemilius Asper or of one based on him. This pre-Bembine scholiast made only a few notes in the Phormio. Soon the same scholiast or another added the first part of

¹²Mountford, p. 122.

¹³Ibid., p. 125.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 126.

the original commentary of Donatus to this play. In the course of time, many folios of the Terentian manuscript, containing the last part of the Heautontimorumenos and the whole of the Hecyra, were lost. Ioviales, in contact with the manuscript in its deteriorated state, corrected and punctuated the Codex Bembinus. Shortly afterwards, the first Bembine scholiast copied some of the marginal notes to the Andria, Eunuchus, and part of the Heautontimorumenos. Finally the second scholiast transcribed those notes on the Andria, Eunuchus, and Heautontimorumenos omitted by his predecessor, along with the notes on the Phormio and Adelphoe, plays which the first scholiast completely neglected.

CHAPTER II.

THE PHORMIO OF THE CODEX BEMBINUS

Conspectus Siglorum.

Notes to Conspectus Siglorum.

Transcription of the Phormio with Electrostatic
Facsimile of the Text and Critical Annotations.

CONSPECTUS SIGLORUM

K. = Kauer^①

A¹= the scribe of the codex
making his own corrections

A²= "corrector
antiquissimus"

m³= Ioviales¹ who made the
majority of the corrections and additions; before the scholiast (6th century)

m⁴= Ioviales² who is possibly
still Ioviales himself
and made only a few corrections.^②

Mar. = Marouzeau^③

A¹= the first hand, i.e.,
the original scribe

A²= "manus secunda" which
made the majority of the
corrections

A³= "manus tertia"

Iov.= Ioviales

Pr. = Prete^⑤

A¹= the original scribe of
the codex

corr. ant.= "corrector antiquus", 5-6th centuries

Iov.= Ioviales who made only
a few corrections and
wrote at the same time as
the scholiast, 6th
century

corr. rec.= "corrector recens"
who made the majority of
the corrections, 7-8th
centuries^⑥

①-⑥ : see page 30.

Notes to Page 29

¹Robert Kauer and Wallace M. Lindsay, P. Terenti Afri Comoediae (Oxonii: Typographeo Clarendoniano, 1926) (1902), praefatio.

²Heinrich Marti, "Terenz 1909-1959", Lustrum 6 (1961): 125.

³Jules Marouzeau, Térence: Comédies. Texte établi et traduit par Jules Marouzeau, vol. 1 (Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 1967 ed.)

⁴Marouzeau does not date the last three hands.

⁵Sesto Prete, P. Terenti Afri Comoediae (Heidelberg: F. H. Kerle Verlag, 1954); Sesto Prete, Il Codice di Terenzio Vaticano Latino 3226. Saggio critico e riproduzione del manoscritto (Città del Vaticano: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1970).

⁶Marti, p. 126.

INCITI TIRINTI PHOANO

LODIS MICALINIS CASTIONE

EN SEKULO COS CRATICA ATELLODOAY

INDICAZIONE TACTA EST III

C SULICI ADELINARIS TERIOCHA

CHAVSTRATIA ABRA ECRIDIA HOC

ALICIA HEBUS NTHON HILIC

CHAVSTRATIA ABRA ECRIDIA HOC

ALICIA HEBUS NTHON HILIC

CHAVSTRATIA ABRA ECRIDIA HOC

ALICIA HEBUS NTHON HILIC

CHAVSTRATIA ABRA ECRIDIA HOC

ALICIA HEBUS NTHON HILIC

CHAVSTRATIA ABRA ECRIDIA HOC

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ALICIA HEBUS NTHON HILIC

CHAVSTRATIA ABRA ECRIDIA HOC

ALICIA HEBUS NTHON HILIC

CHAVSTRATIA ABRA ECRIDIA HOC

ALICIA HEBUS NTHON HILIC

INCIPIT		TERENTI		PHORMIO
ACTA	LUDIS	MEGALENSIBUS	•Q•	CASPIONE
GN	SERUILLIO	COS	GRAECA	APOLLODORU
EPIDICAZOMENOS	FACTA	EST		IIII

•G• SULPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA

CHREMES FRATER ABERAT PEREGRE DEMIPHO
 RELICTO ATHENIS ANTHONE FILIO
 CHREMES HABEBAT. LEMNI UXOREM ET FILIAM
 ATHENIS ALIAM CONIUGEM ET AMANTEM UNICAM
 GNATAM PHIDICINAM MATER E LEMNO ADUENIT 5
 ATHENAS MORITUR UIRGO SOLA ABERAT CHREMES
 FUNUS PROCURAT IBI EAM UISAM ANTIPHO
 CUM AMERET OPERA PARASITI UXOREM ACCIPIIT
 PATER ET CHREMES REUERSI FREMERE DEIN MINAS
 TRIGENTA DANT PARASITO UT ILLAM CONIUGEM 10
 HABERET IPSE ARGENTO HOC EMITUR PHIDICINA
 UXOREM RETINET ANTIPHO A PATRUO ADGNITAM

PERIOCHA: For an extensive treatment of the periocha and its author, see Schanz, Hosius, and Krüger, Geschichte der römischen Literatur, vol. III (München: C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1959), pp. 159-161. See also Sidney G. Ashmore, P. Terenti Afri Comoe-diae (New York: Oxford University Press, 1908), notes to the Andria, p. 3.

- 2 ANTHONE: Ms. tradition = Antiphone
- 3 HABEBAT: .is the medial point often used between words
- 4 ALIAM: -IAM is blurred in the electrostatic reproduction but is discernible in microfilm of Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae
- 11 PHIDICINA: in his app. crit., Mar. incorrectly cites A as reading FHIDICINA

PROLOGUS

POSTQUAM POETA UETUS POETAM NON POTEST
 RETRAHERE A STUDIO ET TRADERE HOMINEM IN OTIUM
 MALEDICTIS DETERRERE NE SCRIBAT PARAT
 QUI ITA DICTITAT QUAS ANTEHAC FECIT FABULAS
 TENUI ESSE ORATIONE ET SCRIPTURA LEUI
 QUIA NUSQUAM INSANUM SCRIPSIT ADULESCENTULUM
 CERUAM UIDERE FUGERE ET SECTARI CANES
 ET EAM PLORARE ORARE UT SUBUENIAT SIBI
 QUOD SI INTELLEGERET CUM STETIT OLIM NOUA
 ACTORIS OPERA MAGIS STETISSE QUAM SUA
 MINUS MULTO AUDACITER QUAM NUNC LEDIT LAEDERET
 NUNC SI QUIS EST QUI HOC DICAT AUT SIC COGITET
 UETUS SI POETA NON LACESSISSET PRIOR
 NULLUM INUENIRE PROLOGUM POTUISSET NOUUS
 QUEM DICERET NISI HABERET CUI MALE DICERET
 IS SIBI RESPONSUM HOC HABEAT IN MEDIO OMNIBUS
 PALMAM ESSE POSITAM QUI ARTEM TRACTENT MUSICAM

PROLOCUS

POSTQUAM POETA UETUS POETAM NON POTEST
 RETRAHERE A STUDIO ET TRADERE HOMINEM IN OTIUM
 MALEDICTIS DETERRERE NE SCRIBAT PARAT
 QUI ITA DICTITAT QUAS ANTEHAC FECIT FABULAS
 TENUI ESSE ORATIONE ET SCRIPTURA LEUI
 QUIA NUSQUAM INSANUM SCRIPSIT ADULESCENTULUM
 CERUAM UIDERE FUGERE ET SECTARI CANES
 ET EAM PLORARE ORARE UT SUBUENIAT SIBI
 QUOD SI INTELLEGERET CUM STETIT OLIM NOUA
 ACTORIS OPERA MAGIS STETISSE QUAM SUA
 MINUS MULTO AUDACITER QUAM NUNC LEDIT LAEDERET
 NUNC SI QUIS EST QUI HOC DICAT AUT SIC COGITET
 UETUS SI POETA NON LACESSISSET PRIOR
 NULLUM INUENIRE PROLOGUM POTUISSET NOUUS
 QUEM DICERET NISI HABERET CUI MALE DICERET
 IS SIBI RESPONSUM HOC HABEAT IN MEDIO OMNIBUS
 PALMAM ESSE POSITAM QUI ARTEM TRACTENT MUSICAM

- 4 ANTEHAC: + reference sign to scholia above the H
 5 TENUI: + reference sign to scholia above the I
 7 CERUAM: ÷ reference sign to scholia above the U
 8 EAM: ÷ reference sign to scholia above the EA
 9 OLIM: o reference sign to scholia above the I
 10 ACTORIS: > reference sign to scholia to left of A
 11 AUDACITER: in their app. crit. of the Oxford edition, Kauer and Lindsay cite Iov. as changing AUDACITER TO AUDACTER
 12 DICAT: letter e added above A by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read DICET; + reference sign to scholia above the I
 13 LACESSISSET: ÷ reference sign to scholia above the first S
 15 HABERET: - reference sign to scholia above the B
 17 TRACTENT: letter A added above E by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A² (Mar.) to read TRACTANT

B DAUUS

SERUUS

B AMICUS SUMMUS MEUS ET POPULARIS GETA 35
HERI AD ME UENIT ERAT EI DE RATIUNCULA
IAM PRIDEM APUT ME RELICUUM PAUXILLULUM
NUMMORUM ID UT CONFICEREM CONFECI ADFERO
NAM ERILEM FILIUM EIUS DUXISSE AUDIO 40
UXOREM EI CREDO MUNUS HOC CONRADITUR
QUAM INIQUE COMPARATUMST. II QUI MINUS HABENT
UT SEMPER ALIQUID ADDANT DIUITIORIBUS
QUOD ILLE UNCIATIM UIX DE DEMENSO SUO
SUUM DEFRUDANS GENIUM CONPERSIT MISER
ID ILLA UNIUEUSUM ABRUPIET HAUD EXISTIMANS 45
QUANTO LABORE PARTUM PORRO AUTEM GETA
FERIETUR ALIO MUNERE UBI ERA PEPERERIT
PORRO AUTEM ALIO UBI ERIT PUERO NATALIS DIES
UBI INITIABUNT OMNE HOC MATER AUFERET
PUERO CAUSA ERIT MITTUNDI SED UIDEON GETAM 50

Γ GETA B DAUUS 50a

SERUI II 50b

Γ SI QUIS ME QUAERET RUFUS B PRAESTOST. DESINE Γ OH
AT EGO OBUIAM CONABAR TIBI DAUE B ACCIPE EM
LECTUMST. CONUENIET NUMERUS QUANTUM DEBUI
Γ AMO TE ET NON NECLEXISSE HABEO GRATIAM
PRAESERTIM UT NUNC SUNT MORES ADEO RES REDIT 55

- 36 RATIUNCULA: √ reference sign to scholia above UN
- 43 DEMENSO: √ reference sign to scholia above the N
- 50 PUERO: letter O crossed out by Iov. (K.), by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read PUER
- 50a Γ: Γ = Greek gamma
- 50b II: the numeral
- 53 LECTUMST: √ reference sign to scholia above the U
- 55 B added by Iov. (K.) at the beginning of the line. A has Geta speaking lines 54, 55, 56 (Mar.). B added by corr. rec. according to Pr.

SI QVIS QUID REDDIT MAGNA HABENDAST GRATIA
 SED QUID TU ES TRISTIS ET EGONE NESCIIS QUO IN METU ET
 QUANTO IN PERICULO SIMUS B QUID ISTUC EST ET SCIES
 MODO UT TACERE POSSIS B ABI SIS INSCIENS
 CUIUS TU FIDEM IN PECUNIA PERSPEXERIS
 UERERE UERBA EI CREDERE UBI QUID MIHI LUCRI EST
 TE FALLERE ET ERGO AUSCULTA B HANC OPERAM TIBI DICO
 SENIS NOSTRI DAUE FRATREM MAIOREM CHREMEM
 NOSTIN B QUID NI ET QUID EIUS GNATUM PHAEDRIAM
 TANQUAM TE ET EUENIT SENIBUS AMBOBUS SIMUL
 ITER ILLI IN LEMNO UT ESSET NOSTRO IN CILICIAM
 AD HOSPITEM ANTIQUOM IS SENEM PER EPISTULAS
 PELLEKIT MODO NON MONTIS AURI POLLICENS
 B CUI TANTA ERAT RES ET ERAT SUPER ET DESINAS
 SIC EST INGENIUM B O REGEM ME ESSE OPORTUIT
 AB EUNTES AMBO HIC TUM SENES ME FILIIS
 RELINQUONT. QUASI MAGISTRUM B O GETA PROUINCIAM
 CEPISTI DURAM MIHI USUS EUENIT. HOC SCIO
 MEMINI RELINQUI ME DEO IRATO MEO
 COEPI ADUERSARI PRIMO QUID UERBIS OPUST
 SENI FIDELIS DUM SUM SCAPULAS PERDIDI
 UENERE IN MENTEM MIHI ISTAEC B NAMQUE INSCITIAST
 ADUORSUM STIMULUM CALCES ET COEPI IS OMNIA
 FACERE OBSEQUI QUAE UELLENIT B SCISTI UTI FORO
 NOSTER MALI NIHIL QUICQUAM PRIMO HIC PHAEDRIA

SI QVIS QUID REDDIT MAGNA HABENDAST GRATIA
 B SED QUID TU ES TRISTIS ET EGONE NESCIIS QUO IN METU ET
 QUANTO IN PERICULO SIMUS B QUID ISTUC EST ET SCIES
 MODO UT TACERE POSSIS B ABI SIS INSCIENS
 CUIUS TU FIDEM IN PECUNIA PERSPEXERIS
 UERERE UERBA EI CREDERE UBI QUID MIHI LUCRI EST
 TE FALLERE ET ERGO AUSCULTA B HANC OPERAM TIBI DICO
 SENIS NOSTRI DAUE FRATREM MAIOREM CHREMEM
 NOSTIN B QUID NI ET QUID EIUS GNATUM PHAEDRIAM
 B TANQUAM TE ET EUENIT SENIBUS AMBOBUS SIMUL
 ITER ILLI IN LEMNO UT ESSET NOSTRO IN CILICIAM
 AD HOSPITEM ANTIQUOM IS SENEM PER EPISTULAS
 PELLEKIT MODO NON MONTIS AURI POLLICENS
 B CUI TANTA ERAT RES ET ERAT SUPER ET DESINAS
 SIC EST INGENIUM B O REGEM ME ESSE OPORTUIT
 AB EUNTES AMBO HIC TUM SENES ME FILIIS
 RELINQUONT. QUASI MAGISTRUM B O GETA PROUINCIAM
 CEPISTI DURAM MIHI USUS EUENIT. HOC SCIO
 MEMINI RELINQUI ME DEO IRATO MEO
 COEPI ADUERSARI PRIMO QUID UERBIS OPUST
 SENI FIDELIS DUM SUM SCAPULAS PERDIDI
 UENERE IN MENTEM MIHI ISTAEC B NAMQUE INSCITIAST
 ADUORSUM STIMULUM CALCES ET COEPI IS OMNIA
 FACERE OBSEQUI QUAE UELLENIT B SCISTI UTI FORO
 NOSTER MALI NIHIL QUICQUAM PRIMO HIC PHAEDRIA

57 B: crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.). A advanced B from line 55 to line 57 (Mar.)

69 ERAT SUPER: marks made by Iov. (K.) above E of ERAT and UP of SUPER indicate a change to SUPERERAT

71 HIC: letter n added above the C by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read HINC

73 DURAM: after this word corr. rec. (Pr.), Iov. (K.) added r. In fact, the Ms. tradition attributes MIHI...PERDIDI to Geta

75 ADUERSARI: the word HIS added above AD by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

77 r changed to B by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) at beginning of line; ISTAEC B: letter after ISTAEC crossed out by Iov. (K.)

78 OMNIA: ea added above O by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

CONTINUO QUANDAM NACTUS EST PUELLULAM
 CITHARISTRIAM HANC AMARE COEPIT PERDITE
 EA SERUIEBAT LENONI IMPURISSIMO
 NEQUE QUID DARETUR QUICQUAM ID CURARANT PATRES
 RESTABAT ALIUT NIHIL NISI OCULOS PASCERE
 SECTARI IN LUDUM DUCERE ET REDUCERE
 NOS OTIOSI OPERAM DABAMUS PHAEDRIAE
 IN QUO HAEC DISCEBAT LUDO EXADUERSO ILICO
 TONSTRINA ERAT QUAEDAM HIC SOLEBAMUS FERE
 PLERUMQUE EAM OPPERIRI DUM INDE IRET DOMUM
 INTEREA DUM SEDEMUS ILLI INTERUENIT
 ADULESCENS QUIDAM LACRUMANS NOS MIRARIER
 ROGAMUS QUID SIT NUMQUAM AEQUE INQUIT AC MODO
 PAUPERTAS MIHI ONUS UISUMST ET MISERUM ET GRAUE
 MODO QUANDAM UIDI UIRGINEM HIC UICINIAE
 MISERAM SUAM MATREM LAMENTARI MORTUAM
 EA SITA ERAT EXADUORSUM NEQUE ILLI BENIUOLUS
 NEQUE NOTUS NEQUE COGNATUS EXTRA UNAM ANCILLULAM
 QUISQUAM ADERAT QUI ADIUTARET FUNUS MISERITUMST
 UIRGO IPSA FACIE EGREGIA QUID UERBIS OPUST
 COMMORAT OMNES NOS IBI CONTINUO ANTIPHO
 UOLTISNE EAMUS UISERE ALIUS CENSEO
 EAMUS DUC NOS SODES IMUS UENIMUS
 UIDEMUS UIRGO PULCHRA ET --- MAGIS DICERES
 NIHIL ADERAT ADIUMENTI AD PULCHRITUDINEM

CONTINUO QUANDAM NACTUS EST PUELLULAM
 CITHARISTRIAM HANC AMARE COEPIT PERDITE
 EA SERUIEBAT LENONI IMPURISSIMO
 NEQUE QUID DARETUR QUICQUAM ID CURARANT PATRES
 RESTABAT ALIUT NIHIL NISI OCULOS PASCERE
 SECTARI IN LUDUM DUCERE ET REDUCERE
 NOS OTIOSI OPERAM DABAMUS PHAEDRIAE
 IN QUO HAEC DISCEBAT LUDO EXADUERSO ILICO
 TONSTRINA ERAT QUAEDAM HIC SOLEBAMUS FERE
 PLERUMQUE EAM OPPERIRI DUM INDE IRET DOMUM
 INTEREA DUM SEDEMUS ILLI INTERUENIT
 ADULESCENS QUIDAM LACRUMANS NOS MIRARIER
 ROGAMUS QUID SIT NUMQUAM AEQUE INQUIT AC MODO
 PAUPERTAS MIHI ONUS UISUMST ET MISERUM ET GRAUE
 MODO QUANDAM UIDI UIRGINEM HIC UICINIAE
 MISERAM SUAM MATREM LAMENTARI MORTUAM
 EA SITA ERAT EXADUORSUM NEQUE ILLI BENIUOLUS
 NEQUE NOTUS NEQUE COGNATUS EXTRA UNAM ANCILLULAM
 QUISQUAM ADERAT QUI ADIUTARET FUNUS MISERITUMST
 UIRGO IPSA FACIE EGREGIA QUID UERBIS OPUST
 COMMORAT OMNES NOS IBI CONTINUO ANTIPHO
 UOLTISNE EAMUS UISERE ALIUS CENSEO
 EAMUS DUC NOS SODES IMUS UENIMUS
 UIDEMUS UIRGO PULCHRA ET --- MAGIS DICERES
 NIHIL ADERAT ADIUMENTI AD PULCHRITUDINEM

88 ILICO: the first I changed to E, the second I changed to L, letter O added above C by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read EI LOCO

91 ILLI: letter C added above second I by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read ILLIC

97 EXADUORSUM: second U crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.) and cursive a added above it to read EXADUORSAM. Mar. incorrectly cites A as reading EXADUERSUM

BENIUOLUS: second U crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) and EN added above it by same to read BENIUOLENS

98 ANCILLULAM: letter I added above line between N and C, then ILL crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read ANICULAM

104 ---: three letters totally erased and QUO written in their place by corr. rec. (Pr.)

CAPILLUS PASSUS NUDUS PES. IPSA HORRIDA
 LACRIMAE UESTITUS TURPIS. UT NI UI BONI
 IN IPSA INESSET FORMA HAEC FORMAM EXTINGUERENT
 ILLE QUI ILLAM AMABAT FIDICINAM TANTUM MODO
 SATIS INQUIT SCITAST NOSTER UERO B IAM SCIO 110
 AMARE COEPIT r SCIN QUAM QUO EUADAT UIDE
 POSTRIDIE AD ANUM RECTA PERGIT OBSECRAT
 UT SIBI EIUS FACIAT COPIAM ILLA ENIM SE NEGAT
 NEQUE EUM AEQUOM AIT. FACERE ILLAM CIUEM ESSE ATTICAM
 BONAM BONIS PROGNATAM SI UXOREM UELIT 115
 LEGE ID LICERE FACERE SIN ALITER NEGAT
 NOSTER QUID FACERET NESCIRE ET ILLAM DUCERE
 CUPIEBAT ET METUEBAT. ABSENTEM PATREM
 B NON SI REDISSET E PATER UENIAM DARET
 r ILLE INDOTATAM UIRGINEM ATQUE IGNOBILEM 120
 DARET ILLI NUMQUAM FACERET B QUID FIT DENIQUE
 r QUID FACIAT EST PARASITUS QUIDAM PHORMIO
 HOMO CONFIDENS QUI ILLUM DI OMNES PERDUINT
 B QUID IS FECIT r HOC CONSILIUM QUOD DICAM DEDIT 125
 LEX EST UT ORBAE QU SINT GENERE PROXIMI
 IIS NUBANT. ET ILLOS DUCERE EADEM HAEC LEX IUBET
 EGO TE COGNATUM DICAM ET TIBI SCRIBAM DICAM
 PATERNUM AMICUM ME ADSIMULABO UIRGINIS
 AD IUDICES UENIEMUS QUI FUERIT PATER
 QUAE MATER QUI COGNATI TIBI SIT OMNIA HAEC 130

CAPILLUS PASSUS NUDUS PES. IPSA HORRIDA
 LACRIMAE UESTITUS TURPIS. UT NI UI BONI
 IN IPSA INESSET FORMA HAEC FORMAM EXTINGUERENT
 ILLE QUI ILLAM AMABAT FIDICINAM TANTUM MODO
 SATIS INQUIT SCITAST NOSTER UERO B IAM SCIO 110
 AMARE COEPIT r SCIN QUAM QUO EUADAT UIDE
 POSTRIDIE AD ANUM RECTA PERGIT OBSECRAT
 UT SIBI EIUS FACIAT COPIAM ILLA ENIM SE NEGAT
 NEQUE EUM AEQUOM AIT. FACERE ILLAM CIUEM ESSE ATTICAM
 BONAM BONIS PROGNATAM SI UXOREM UELIT 115
 LEGE ID LICERE FACERE SIN ALITER NEGAT
 NOSTER QUID FACERET NESCIRE ET ILLAM DUCERE
 CUPIEBAT ET METUEBAT. ABSENTEM PATREM
 B NON SI REDISSET E PATER UENIAM DARET
 r ILLE INDOTATAM UIRGINEM ATQUE IGNOBILEM 120
 DARET ILLI NUMQUAM FACERET B QUID FIT DENIQUE
 r QUID FACIAT EST PARASITUS QUIDAM PHORMIO
 HOMO CONFIDENS QUI ILLUM DI OMNES PERDUINT
 B QUID IS FECIT r HOC CONSILIUM QUOD DICAM DEDIT 125
 LEX EST UT ORBAE QU SINT GENERE PROXIMI
 IIS NUBANT. ET ILLOS DUCERE EADEM HAEC LEX IUBET
 EGO TE COGNATUM DICAM ET TIBI SCRIBAM DICAM
 PATERNUM AMICUM ME ADSIMULABO UIRGINIS
 AD IUDICES UENIEMUS QUI FUERIT PATER
 QUAE MATER QUI COGNATI TIBI SIT OMNIA HAEC 130

119 E: letter I added above and to the right of
E by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read EI

120 ILLE: letters NE added above by corr. rec.
(Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to
read ILLENE

122 FACIAT: letters AC crossed out by Iov. (K.),
corr. rec. (Pr.) to read FIAT

125 QU : letter I added above by corr. rec. (Pr.)
to read QUI

CONFINGAM QUOD ERIT MIHI BONUM ATQUE COMMODUM
 CUM TU HORUM NIHIL REFELLES UINCAT SCILICET
 PATER ADERIT MIHI PARATAE LITES QUID MEA
 ILLA QUIDEM NOSTRA ERIT B IOCULAREM AUDACIAM
 PERSUASUMST. HOMINI FACTUMST UENTUMST. UINCIMUR 135
 DUXIT B QUID NARRAS r HOC QUOD AUDIS B O GETA
 QUID TE FUTURUMST. r NESCIO HERCLE UNUM HOC SCIO
 QUOD FORS FERET. FEREMUS AEQUO ANIMO B PLACET
 EM ISTUC UIRIST. OFFICIUM r IN ME OMNIS SPES MIHI EST
 B LAUDO r AD PRECATOREM ADEAM CREDO QUI MIHI 140
 SIC ORET NUNC AMITTE QUAESO HUNC CETERUM
 POSTHAC SI QUICQUAM NIHIL PRECOR TANTUM MODO
 NON ADDIT UBI EGO HINC ABIERO UEL OCCIDITO
 B QUID PEDAGOGUS ILLE QUI CITHARISTRIAM
 QUID REI GERET r SIC TENUITER. B NON MULTUM HABET 145
 QUOD DET FORTASSE. r IMMO NIHIL NISI SPEM MERAM
 B PATER EIUS REDIT. AN NON r NONDUM B QUID SENEM
 QUOAD SPECTATIS UESTRUM r NON CERTUM SCIO
 SED EPISTULAM AB EO ADLAIAM ESSE AUDIUI MODO
 ET AD PORTITORES ESSE DELATAM PETAM 150
 B NUM QUID GETA ALUIT ME UIS r UT BENE SIT TIBI
 PUER HEUS NEMON HOC PRODIT CAPE DA HOC DORCHIO

A ANTIPHO B PHAEDRIA
 ADULESCENTES II

ADEON REM REDISSE UT QUI MIHI CONSULTUM OPTIME UELLET ESSE

CONFINGAM QUOD ERIT MIHI BONUM ATQUE COMMODUM
 CUM TU HORUM NIHIL REFELLES UINCAT SCILICET
 PATER ADERIT MIHI PARATAE LITES QUID MEA
 ILLA QUIDEM NOSTRA ERIT B IOCULAREM AUDACIAM
 PERSUASUMST. HOMINI FACTUMST UENTUMST. UINCIMUR 135
 DUXIT B QUID NARRAS r HOC QUOD AUDIS B O GETA
 QUID TE FUTURUMST. r NESCIO HERCLE UNUM HOC SCIO
 QUOD FORS FERET. FEREMUS AEQUO ANIMO B PLACET
 EM ISTUC UIRIST. OFFICIUM r IN ME OMNIS SPES MIHI EST
 B LAUDO r AD PRECATOREM ADEAM CREDO QUI MIHI 140
 SIC ORET NUNC AMITTE QUAESO HUNC CETERUM
 POSTHAC SI QUICQUAM NIHIL PRECOR TANTUM MODO
 NON ADDIT UBI EGO HINC ABIERO UEL OCCIDITO
 B QUID PEDAGOGUS ILLE QUI CITHARISTRIAM
 QUID REI GERET r SIC TENUITER. B NON MULTUM HABET 145
 QUOD DET FORTASSE. r IMMO NIHIL NISI SPEM MERAM
 B PATER EIUS REDIT. AN NON r NONDUM B QUID SENEM
 QUOAD SPECTATIS UESTRUM r NON CERTUM SCIO
 SED EPISTULAM AB EO ADLAIAM ESSE AUDIUI MODO
 ET AD PORTITORES ESSE DELATAM PETAM 150
 B NUM QUID GETA ALUIT ME UIS r UT BENE SIT TIBI
 PUER HEUS NEMON HOC PRODIT CAPE DA HOC DORCHIO

A ANTIPHO B PHAEDRIA

ADULESCENTES II

ADEON REM REDISSE UT QUI MIHI CONSULTUM OPTIME UELLET ESSE

- 145 B: letter B inserted between TENUITER and NON by A (Pr.)
 146 r: letter r inserted between FORTASSE and IMMO by A (Pr.)
 150 DELAIAM: letter T traced by corr. rec. (Pr.); PETAM: the word HANC added above PETAM by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)
 153: page damage makes it impossible to read the character designation at the beginning of the line. UELLET: the first L crossed out by Iov. (K.) but he does not change the second L to I

PHAEDRIA PATREM UT EXISTIMESCAM UBI IN MENTEM EIUS ADUENTI
 UENIAT
 QUOD NI FUISSEM INCOGITANS ITA EXPECTA--M UT PAR FUIT 155
 B QUID ISTUC EST A ROGITAS QUI TAM AUDACIS FACINORIS MI
 CONSCIUS SIS
 QUOD UTINAM IN PHORMIONI ID SUADERE IN MENTEM INCIDISSET
 NEU ME CUPIDUM EO INPULISSET QUOD MIHI PRINCIPIUMST. MALI
 NON POTITUS ESSEM FUISSET TUM ILLOS MIHI AEGRE ALIQUOD DIES
 AT NON COTTIDIANA CURA HAEC ANGERET ANIMUM B AUDIO 160
 A DUM EXSPECTO QUAM MOX UENIAT QUI ADIMAT HANC MIHI
 CONSUETUDINEM
 B ALIIS QUIA DEFIT QUOD AMANT AEGREST TIBI QUIA SUPEREST
 DOLET
 AMORE ABUNDAS ANTIPHO
 NAM TUA QUIDEM HERCLE CERTO UITA HAEC EXPETNDA OPTANDAQUE
 EST
 ITA ME DI BENE AMENT UT MIHI LICEAT TAM DIU QUOD AMO
 FRUI 165
 IAM DEPICISCI MORTE CUPIO TU CONICITO CETERA
 QUOD EGO EX HAC INOPIA NUNC CAPIAM ET QUID TU EX ISTA
 COPIA
 UT NE ADDAM QUOD SINE SUMPTU INGENUAM LIBERALEM NACTUS ES
 QUOD HABES ITA UOLUISTI UXOREM SINE MALA FAMA PALAM
 BEATUS NE UNUM DESIT QUI MODESTE ISTAEC FERAT 170
 QUOD SI TIBI RES SIT CUM EO LENONE QUO MIHI EST TUM SENTIAS
 A AT TU MIHI CONTRA NUNC UIDERE FORTUNATUS PHAEDRIA
 CUI DE INTEGRO EST POTESTAS ETIAM CONSULENDI QUID UELIS
 RETINERE AMARE AMITTERE EGO IN EUM INCIDI INFELIX LOCUM 175
 UT NEQUE MIHI SIT AMITTENDI NEC RETINENDI COPIA
 SED QUID HOC EST UIDEON EGO GETAM CURRENTEM HUC ADUENIRE
 IS EST IPSUS EI TIMEO MISERO QUAM HIC MIHI NUNTIAET REM
 A GETA r ANTIPHO B PHAEDRIA

- 154 EXPECTA--M: two letters between A and M totally erased and RE inserted by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read EXPECTAREM
- 157 IN: letter I crossed out and E added above N by Iov. (Pr.), (K.) to read NE
- 160 B: letter B inserted between ANIMUM and AUDIO by A as it seems to me but Pr. attributes it to the Rubricator
- 164 CERTO: letter O erased and E added above erasure by Iov. (Pr.), (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read CERTE;
 EXPETNDA: letter E added above TN by Iov. (Pr.) to read EXPETENDA. On microfilm, letters EXPETN appear darker, thicker and may be by a hand other than A

- 169 ITA: letter C added above A by corr. rec. (Pr.)
- 170 DESIT: after this work, ANIMOS added above by Iov.
(Pr.), ANIMUS added by Iov. (K.)
- 172: one line, present in the Ms. tradition, is not found
in A but added by corr. rec. (Pr.), (Mar.), by Iov.
(K.). The addition reads: ITA PLERIQUE INGENIO SUMUS
OMNIS NOSTRI NOSMET PENITET
- 176 MIHI SIT: above these words, EIUS added by corr. rec.
(Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.)
- 178 MISERO: letter O erased by unknown cor. to read MISER

SERUUS

ADULESCENTES

II

A NULLUS ES GETA NISI IAM ALIQUOD TIBI CONSILIUM CELERE
REPPERIS
ITA NUNC INPARATUM SUBITO TANTA TE INPENDENT MALA 180
QUAE NEQUE UTI DEUITEM SCIO NEQUE QUO MODO ME INDE
EXTRAHAM
QUAE SI NON ASTU PROUIDENTUR ME AUT ERUM PESSUM DABUNT
NAM NON POTEST CELARI NOSTRA DIUTIUS AUDACIA ¶ QUID ILLIC
COMMOTUS UENIT
A TUM TEMPORIS MIHI PUNCTUM AD HANC REM EST ERUS ADEST
¶ QUID ILLUC MALIST
A QUOD CUM AUDIERIT QUOD EIUS REMEDIUM INUENIAM
IRACUNDIAE 185
LOQUARNE INCENDAM TACEAM INSTIGEM PURGEM ME LATEREM LAUEM
EHEU ME MISERUM CUM MIHI PAUEO TUM ANTIPHO ME EXCRUCIAT
ANIMI
EIUS ME MISERET EI NUNC TIMEO IS NUNC ME RETINET NAM
ABSQUE EO ESSET
RECTE EGO MIHI UIDISSEM ET SENIS ESSEM ULTUS IRACUNDIAM
ALIQUID CONUASISSEM ATQUE HINC ME CONICEREM PROTINUS IN
PEDES 190
¶ QUAM HINC FUGAM AUT FURTUM PARAT
A SED UBI ANTIPHONEM REPERIAM AUT QUA QUAERERE INSISTAM UIAM
B TE NOMINAT ¶ NESCIU QUOD MAGNUM HOC NUNTIO EXPECTO MALUM
B AH
SANUSNE ES A DONUM IRE PERGAM IBI PLURIMUMST B REUOCEMUS
HOMINEM STA ILICO A HEM 195
SATIS PRO IMPERIO QUISQUIS ES ¶ GETA A IPSE EST QUEM
UOLUI OBUIAM
¶ CEDO QUID PORTAS OBSECRO ATQUE ID SI POTES UERBO EXPEDI
A FACIAM
¶ ELOQUERE A MODO APUT PORTUM ¶ MEUMNE A INTELLEXTI
¶ OCCIDI B HEM
¶ QUID AGAM B QUID AIS A HUIUS PATREM UIDISSE ME ET PATRUM
TUUM
NAM QUOD EGO HUIC SUBITO EXITIO REMEDIUM INUENIUM MISER 200
QUOD SI EO MEAE FORTUNAE REDEUNT PHANIUM ABS TE UT
DISTRAHAR

- 181 NEQUE: Q. crossed out and C added above it by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read NEC
183 ILLIC: the second I changed to E and C crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read ILLE, and above ILLIC, NAM written by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)
188 EIUS: letter U crossed out and I added above it by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read EI(IS)?
ESSET: letter T crossed out and M added above by corr.

- rec. (Pr.), by A2 (Mar.), by Iov. (K.) to read
ESSEM
- 189 MIHI: letter I written between M and H by A (Pr.);
UIDISSEM: letters PRO written above UI by corr. rec.
(Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read
PROUIDISSEM but PRO was canceled by same
corrector or later one
- 190 CONUASISSEM: letter I crossed out and A written above
by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2
(Mar.) to read CONUASASSEM
- 191 HINC: letter N crossed out by Iov. (K.), by corr. rec.
(Pr.) to read HIC
- 194 DONUM: letter M written above U by corr. rec. (Pr.) to
read DOMUM
- 195 HOMINEM: after this word, r added by corr. rec. (Pr.)
by Iov. (K.) as a sign for Antiphon to say
STA ILICO
- 198 APUT: letters PUT added above the first letter A by
A (Pr.). Mar. cites A as reading APORTUM
- 199 ET: word crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.);
PATRUUM: Mar. incorrectly cites A as reading
PATRUOM
- 200: page damage makes it impossible to read the character
designation at the beginning of the line;
SUBITO: above the letter S is symbol possibly denoting
omission of word NUNC which is present in other
Mss. or Ms. tradition. Corrector unknown

NULLAST MIHI UITA EXPETENDA A ERGO ISTAEC CUM ITA SUNT
 ANTIPHO
 --NTO MAGIS TE ADUIGILARE AEQUOMST FORTIS FORTUNA ADIUUAT
 NON SUM APUT ME A ATQUI OPUS EST NUNC CUM MAXUME UT SIS
 ANTIPHO
 NAM SI SENSERIT TE TIMIDUM PATER ESSE ARBITRABITUR 205
 COMMERUISSE CULPAM B HOC UERUMST NON POSSUM INMUTARIER
 A QUID FACERES SI ALIUD GRAUIUS TIBI NUNC FACIUNDUM FORET
 CUM HOC NON POSSUM ILLUD MINUS POSSEM A HOC NIHIL EST
 PHAEDRIA -----
 QUID HIC CONTERIMUS OPERAM FRUSTRA QUIN ABEO B ET QUIDEM
 EGO OBSE---
 QUID SI ADSIMULO SATINEST A GARRIS NON UOLTUM CONTEMPLAMINI
 EM 210
 SATINE SIC EST A NON QUID SI SIC A PROPEMODUM QUID SIC
 A SAT EST
 EM ISTUC SERUA ET UERBUM UERBO PAR PARI ET RESPONDEAS
 NE TE IRATUS SUIS SAEUIDICIS DICTIS PROTELET SCIO
 A UI COACTUM TE ESSE INUITUM B LEGE IUDICIO A TENES
 SET HIC QUIS EST SENEX QUEM UIDEO IN ULTIMA PLATEA IPSUS
 EST 215
 NON POSSUM ADESSE A AH QUID AGIS QUO ABIS ANTIPHO
 MANE INQUAM EGOMET ME NOUI ET PECCATUM MEUM
 UOBIS COMMENDO PHANIAM ET UITAM MEAM
 B GETA QUID NUNC FIET A TU IAM LITES AUDIES 220
 EGO PLECTAR PENDENS NISI QUID ME FEFELLERIT
 SED QUOD MODO HIC NOS ANTIPHONEM MONUIMUS
 ID NOSMET IPSOS FACERE OPORTE- PHAEDRIA
 B AUFER MIHI OPORTET QUIN TU QUID FACIAM IMPERA

NULLAST MIHI UITA EXPETENDA A ERGO ISTAEC CUM ITA SUNT
 ANTIPHO
 --NTO MAGIS TE ADUIGILARE AEQUOMST FORTIS FORTUNA ADIUUAT
 NON SUM APUT ME A ATQUI OPUS EST NUNC CUM MAXUME UT SIS
 ANTIPHO
 NAM SI SENSERIT TE TIMIDUM PATER ESSE ARBITRABITUR 205
 COMMERUISSE CULPAM B HOC UERUMST NON POSSUM INMUTARIER
 A QUID FACERES SI ALIUD GRAUIUS TIBI NUNC FACIUNDUM FORET
 CUM HOC NON POSSUM ILLUD MINUS POSSEM A HOC NIHIL EST
 PHAEDRIA -----
 QUID HIC CONTERIMUS OPERAM FRUSTRA QUIN ABEO B ET QUIDEM
 EGO OBSE---
 QUID SI ADSIMULO SATINEST A GARRIS NON UOLTUM CONTEMPLAMINI
 EM 210
 SATINE SIC EST A NON QUID SI SIC A PROPEMODUM QUID SIC
 A SAT EST
 EM ISTUC SERUA ET UERBUM UERBO PAR PARI ET RESPONDEAS
 NE TE IRATUS SUIS SAEUIDICIS DICTIS PROTELET SCIO
 A UI COACTUM TE ESSE INUITUM B LEGE IUDICIO A TENES
 SET HIC QUIS EST SENEX QUEM UIDEO IN ULTIMA PLATEA IPSUS
 EST 215
 NON POSSUM ADESSE A AH QUID AGIS QUO ABIS ANTIPHO
 MANE INQUAM EGOMET ME NOUI ET PECCATUM MEUM
 UOBIS COMMENDO PHANIAM ET UITAM MEAM
 B GETA QUID NUNC FIET A TU IAM LITES AUDIES 220
 EGO PLECTAR PENDENS NISI QUID ME FEFELLERIT
 SED QUOD MODO HIC NOS ANTIPHONEM MONUIMUS
 ID NOSMET IPSOS FACERE OPORTE- PHAEDRIA
 B AUFER MIHI OPORTET QUIN TU QUID FACIAM IMPERA

203 --NTO: first two letters blurred but Ms. tradition reads TANTO
 208 -----: letters blurred but Ms. tradition reads ILICET
 209 OBSE---: three letters blurred but Ms. tradition reads OBSEURO
 210 A: above A, unknown corrector added PH indicating Phaedria should say GARRIS
 213 PROTELET: above and to the right of this word is PATER written by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)
 218 PHANIAM: the second A is crossed out and U added above it by corr. rec. (Pr.)
 222 OPORTE-: final letter (A?) crossed out and T added above by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read OPORTET

A MEMINISTIN OLIM UT FUERIT UESTRA ORATIO
IN RE INCIPIUNDA AD DEFENDENDAM NOXIAM 225
IUSTAM ILLAM CAUSAM FACILEM UINCIBILEM OPTUMAM
B MEMINI A EM NUNC IPSAST. OPUS EA AUT SI QUID POTEST
MELIOR ET CALIDIOR B FIET SEDULO
A NUNC PRIOR ADITO TU EGO IN INSIDIIS HIC ERO
CENTURIATUS SI QUID DEFICIAS B AGE 230

Z DEMIPHO B PHAEDRIA A GETA

SENEX ADULESCENS SERUUS

Z ITANE TANDEM UXOREM DUXIT ANTIPHO INIUSSO MEO
NEC MEUM IMPERIUM AC MITTO IMPERIUM NON SIMULTATEM MEAM
REUERERI SALTEM NON PUDERE O FACINUS AUDAX O GETA
MONITOR A UIX TANDEM Z QUID MIHI DICENT QUAM
CAUSAM REPERIENT

DEMIROR A ATQUI REPERIAM ALIUT AGE Z AN HOC DICET MIHI 235
INUITUS FECI LEX COEGIT AUDIO FATEOR A PLACES
Z UERUM SCIENTEM TACITUM CAUSAM TRADERE ADUERSARIIS
ETIAMNE ID LEX COEGIT B ILLUD DURUM A EGO EXPEDIAM SINE
Z INCERTUMST QUID AGAM QUIA PRAETER SPEM ATQUE IN
CREDIBILE HOC MIHI OPTIGIT 239
PERICLA DAMNA EX ILLA PEREGRE REDIENS SEMPER COGITET 243
AUT FILI PECCATUM AUT UXORIS MORTEM AUT MORBUM FILIAE
COMMUNIA ESSE HAEC POSSE UT NE QUIT ANO SIT NOUOM 245
QUIDQUID PRAETER SPEM EUENIET OMNE ID DEPUTARE ESSE
IN LUCRO

O PHAEDRIA INCREDIBILEST QUANTUM ERUM ANTE EO SAPIENTIA

- 228 MELIOR: letter E added by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read MELIORE; CALIDIOR: letter E added by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read CALIDIORE
230 CENTURIATUS: letters SUC added to front of the word by corr. rec. (Pr.), Iov. (K.) to read SUCCENTURIATUS
234 QUAM: word AUT written above by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)
235 ALIUT: letter T written by corr. rec. (Pr.); AGE: word AGE erased and CURA added by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)
240-242: three lines, present in Ms. tradition, are not found in A
245 HAEC POSSE: above these words, FIERI added by Iov. (Pr.), (K.); ANO: letter O crossed out and IMO added above by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read ANIMO
247: page damage makes it impossible to read the character designation at the beginning of the line

A MEDITATA MIHI SUNT OMNIA MEA INCOMMODA ---S SI REDIERIT
 MOLENDUM ESSE IN PISTRINO UAPULANDUM HABENDAE COMPEDES
 OPUS RURI FACIUNDUM HORUM NIHIL QUICQUAM ACCIDET ANIMO
 QUIDQUID PRAETER SPEM EUENIET OMNE ID DEPUTABO ESSE
 SED QUID CESSAS HOMINEM ADIRE ET BLANDE IN PRINCIPIO
 ADLOQUI
 Z PHAEDRIAM MEI FRATRIS UIDEO FILIUM MIHI RE OBUIAM
 B MI PATRUE SALUE Z SALUE SED UBI EST ANTIPHO
 B SALUOM UENIRE Z Credo hoc responde mihi
 B UALET HIC EST SET SATINE OMNIA EX SENTENTIA
 Z UELLEM QUIDEM B QUID ISTUC EST Z ROGITAS PHAEDRIA
 BONAS ME ABSENTE HIC CONFECISTIS NUPTIAS
 B EHO AN ID SUSCENSES NUNC ILLI Z ARTIFICEM PROBUM
 EGON ILLI NON SUSCENSEAM IPSUM GESTIO
 DARI MIHI IN CONSPECTUM NU- CULPA AUT SCIAT
 LENEM PATREM ILLUM FACTUM ME ESSE ACERRIMUM
 B ATQUIN NIHIL FECIT PATRUE QUOD SUSCENSEAS
 Z ECCE AUTEM SIMILIA OMNIA OMNES CONGRUUNT
 UNUM CUM NORIS OMNIS NORIS B HAUD ITAST
 Z HIC IN NOXIAST ILLE AD DEFENDUNDAM CAUSAM ADEST
 CUM ILLE ABEST PRAESTOST TRADUNT OPERAS MUTUAS
 A PROBE HORUM FACTA INPRUDENS DEPINXIT SENEX
 Z NAM NI HAEC ITA ESSENT CUM ILLO HAUT STARES PHAEDRIA
 B SI EST PATRUE CULPAM UT ANTIPHO IN SE ADMISERIT
 EX QUA RE MINUS REI FORET AUT FAMAE TEMPERANS
 NON CAUSAM DICO QUIN QUOD MERITUS SIT FERAT

MEDITATA MIHI SUNT OMNIA MEA INCOMMODA ---S SI REDIERIT
 MOLENDUM ESSE IN PISTRINO UAPULANDUM HABENDAE COMPEDES
 OPUS RURI FACIUNDUM HORUM NIHIL QUICQUAM ACCIDET ANIMO
 QUIDQUID PRAETER SPEM EUENIET OMNE ID DEPUTABO ESSE
 SED QUID CESSAS HOMINEM ADIRE ET BLANDE IN PRINCIPIO
 ADLOQUI
 Z PHAEDRIAM MEI FRATRIS UIDEO FILIUM MIHI RE OBUIAM
 B MI PATRUE SALUE Z SALUE SED UBI EST ANTIPHO
 B SALUOM UENIRE Z Credo hoc responde mihi
 B UALET HIC EST SET SATINE OMNIA EX SENTENTIA
 Z UELLEM QUIDEM B QUID ISTUC EST Z ROGITAS PHAEDRIA
 BONAS ME ABSENTE HIC CONFECISTIS NUPTIAS
 B EHO AN ID SUSCENSES NUNC ILLI Z ARTIFICEM PROBUM
 EGON ILLI NON SUSCENSEAM IPSUM GESTIO
 DARI MIHI IN CONSPECTUM NU- CULPA AUT SCIAT
 LENEM PATREM ILLUM FACTUM ME ESSE ACERRIMUM
 B ATQUIN NIHIL FECIT PATRUE QUOD SUSCENSEAS
 Z ECCE AUTEM SIMILIA OMNIA OMNES CONGRUUNT
 UNUM CUM NORIS OMNIS NORIS B HAUD ITAST
 Z HIC IN NOXIAST ILLE AD DEFENDUNDAM CAUSAM ADEST
 CUM ILLE ABEST PRAESTOST TRADUNT OPERAS MUTUAS
 A PROBE HORUM FACTA INPRUDENS DEPINXIT SENEX
 Z NAM NI HAEC ITA ESSENT CUM ILLO HAUT STARES PHAEDRIA
 B SI EST PATRUE CULPAM UT ANTIPHO IN SE ADMISERIT
 EX QUA RE MINUS REI FORET AUT FAMAE TEMPERANS
 NON CAUSAM DICO QUIN QUOD MERITUS SIT FERAT

- 248 ---S: letters ERU appear to me to be written by
 another hand (corr. rec.?)
 253 RE: letter I added before RE by corr. ant. (Pr.)
 to read IRE
 260 EGON: letter E added above N by corr. rec. (Pr.)
 to read EGONE
 261 NU-: letter N written after NU and letters C and
 SUA written above by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read
 NUNC SUA
 265 UNUM CUM NORIS: Ashmore incorrectly cites A as
 reading NUM NORIS
 266 HIC IN: Kauer wrote in his apparatus: HIC IAM IN
 A2 but I do not see IAM in the codex
 267 ABEST: after this word, HIC added above by corr.
 rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

SED SI QVIS FORTE MALITIA FRETUS SUA
 INSIDIAS NOSTRAE FECIT ADULESCENTIAE
 AC UICIT NOSTRA CULPA EST AN IUDICUM
 QUI SAEPE PROPTER INUIDIAM ADIMUNT DIUITI
 AUT PROPTER MISERICORDIAM ADDUNT PAUPERI
 A NI NOSSEM CAUSAM CREDEREM UERA HUNC LOQUI
 Z AN QUISQUAM IUDEX EST QUI POSSIT NOSCERE
 TUA IUSTA UBI TUTE UERBUM NON RESPONDEAS
 ITA UT ILLE FECIT B FUNCTUS ADULESCENTULI EST
 OFFICIUM LIBERALIS POSTQUAM AD IUDICES
 UENTUMST NON POTUIT COGITATA PROLOQUI
 ITA EUM TUM TIMIDUM IBI STUPEFECIT PUDOR
 A LAUDO HUNC SED CESSO ADIRE QUAM PRIMUM SENEM
 ERE SALUE SALUUM TE ADUENISSE GAUDEO
 BONE CUSTOS SALUE COLUMEM UERO FAMILIAE
 CUI COMMENDAUI FILIUM HINC ABIENS MEUM
 A IAM DUDUM TE OMNES NOS ACCUSARE AUDIO
 INMERITO ET ME HORUM OMNIUM INMERITISSIMO
 NAMQUID ME IN HAC RE FACERE UOLUISTI TIBI
 SERUOM HOMINEM CAUSAM ORARE LEGES NON SINUNT
 NEQUE TESTIMONIO DICTIO EST Z MITTO OMNIA
 ADDO ISTUC INPRUDENS TIMUIT ADULESCENS SINO
 TU SERUUS UERUM SI COGNATA EST MAXUME
 NON FUIT NECESSE HABERE SED ID QUOD LEX IUBET
 DOTEI PARERE QUAEERERET ALIUM UIRUM

SED SI QVIS FORTE MALITIA FRETUS SUA
 INSIDIAS NOSTRAE FECIT ADULESCENTIAE
 AC UICIT NOSTRA CULPA EST AN IUDICUM 275
 QUI SAEPE PROPTER INUIDIAM ADIMUNT DIUITI
 AUT PROPTER MISERICORDIAM ADDUNT PAUPERI
 A NI NOSSEM CAUSAM CREDEREM UERA HUNC LOQUI
 Z AN QUISQUAM IUDEX EST QUI POSSIT NOSCERE
 TUA IUSTA UBI TUTE UERBUM NON RESPONDEAS 280
 ITA UT ILLE FECIT B FUNCTUS ADULESCENTULI EST
 OFFICIUM LIBERALIS POSTQUAM AD IUDICES
 UENTUMST NON POTUIT COGITATA PROLOQUI
 ITA EUM TUM TIMIDUM IBI STUPEFECIT PUDOR
 A LAUDO HUNC SED CESSO ADIRE QUAM PRIMUM SENEM 285
 ERE SALUE SALUUM TE ADUENISSE GAUDEO
 BONE CUSTOS SALUE COLUMEM UERO FAMILIAE
 CUI COMMENDAUI FILIUM HINC ABIENS MEUM
 A IAM DUDUM TE OMNES NOS ACCUSARE AUDIO
 INMERITO ET ME HORUM OMNIUM INMERITISSIMO 290
 NAMQUID ME IN HAC RE FACERE UOLUISTI TIBI
 SERUOM HOMINEM CAUSAM ORARE LEGES NON SINUNT
 NEQUE TESTIMONIO DICTIO EST Z MITTO OMNIA
 ADDO ISTUC INPRUDENS TIMUIT ADULESCENS SINO
 TU SERUUS UERUM SI COGNATA EST MAXUME 295
 NON FUIT NECESSE HABERE SED ID QUOD LEX IUBET
 DOTEI PARERE QUAEERERET ALIUM UIRUM

- 275 EST: in his app. crit., Kauer noted "EST A (corr. man. 2)" but neither Prete nor I see correction here
- 281 FUNCTUS: letter C added above between N and T by A (Pr.)
- 284 IBI: second I crossed out and OB added above by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read OBSTUPEFECIT
- 286 ADUENISSE: the two S's were erased and R added by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read ADUENIRE
- 290 INMERITO: letter T inserted between I and O by A (Pr.) to read INMERITO
- 293 TESTIMONIO: second O crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read TESTIMONI
- 295 EST: letters RAT written above by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read ERAT

QUA RATIONE INOPEM POTIUS DUCEBAT DOMUM
 A NON RATIO UERUM ARGENTUM DEERAT Z SUMERET
 ALICUNDE A NIHIL EST DICTO FACILIUS 300
 Z POSTREMO SI NULLO ALIO PACTO FAENORE A HUI
 DIXIT PULCHRE SI QUIDEM QUISQUAM CREDERET
 TE UIUO Z NON NON SIC FUTURUMST. NON POTEST
 EGON ILLAM CUM ILLO UT PATIAR NUPTAM UNUM DIEM
 NIHIL SUAUE MERITUMST. HOMINEM CONMONSTRARIER 305
 MIHI ISTUM UOLO AUT UBI HABITET DEMONSTRARIER
 A NEMPE PHORMIONEM Z ISTUM PATRONUM MULIERIS
 A IAM FAXO HIC ADERIT Z ANTIPHO UBI NUNC EST A FORIS
 Z ABI PHAEDRIA EUM REQUIRE ATQUE HUC ADDUC B EO
 RECTA UIA QUIDEM ILLUC A NEMPE AD PAMPHILAM 310
 Z AT EGO DEOS PENATES HINC SALUTATUM DOMUM
 DEUERTAR INDE IBO AD FORUM ATQUE ALIQUOS MIHI
 AMICOS ADUOCABO AD HANC REM QUI ADSIENT
 UT NE INPARATUS SIM SI UENIAT PHORMIO
 A PHORMIO E GETA
 PARASITUS SERUUS
 A ITANE PATRIS ADUENTUM UERITUM HINC ABISSE E ADMODUM 315
 A PHANIUM RELICTAM SOLAM E SIC A ET IRATUM SENEM
 E OPPIDO A AD TE SUMMA SOLUM PHORMIO RERUM REDIT
 TUTE HOC INTRISTI TIBI OMNE EST EXEDENDUM ACCINGERE
 E OBSECRO TE A SI ROGABIT E IN TE SPES EST A ECCERE
 QUID SI REDDET E TU IMPULISTI A SIC OPINOR E SUBUENI 320

QUA RATIONE INOPEM POTIUS DUCEBAT DOMUM
 A NON RATIO UERUM ARGENTUM DEERAT Z SUMERET
 ALICUNDE A NIHIL EST DICTO FACILIUS 300
 Z POSTREMO SI NULLO ALIO PACTO FAENORE A HUI
 DIXIT PULCHRE SI QUIDEM QUISQUAM CREDERET
 TE UIUO Z NON NON SIC FUTURUMST. NON POTEST
 EGON ILLAM CUM ILLO UT PATIAR NUPTAM UNUM DIEM
 NIHIL SUAUE MERITUMST. HOMINEM CONMONSTRARIER 305
 MIHI ISTUM UOLO AUT UBI HABITET DEMONSTRARIER
 A NEMPE PHORMIONEM Z ISTUM PATRONUM MULIERIS
 A IAM FAXO HIC ADERIT Z ANTIPHO UBI NUNC EST A FORIS
 Z ABI PHAEDRIA EUM REQUIRE ATQUE HUC ADDUC B EO
 RECTA UIA QUIDEM ILLUC A NEMPE AD PAMPHILAM 310
 Z AT EGO DEOS PENATES HINC SALUTATUM DOMUM
 DEUERTAR INDE IBO AD FORUM ATQUE ALIQUOS MIHI
 AMICOS ADUOCABO AD HANC REM QUI ADSIENT
 UT NE INPARATUS SIM SI UENIAT PHORMIO

A PHORMIO E GETA
 PARASITUS SERUUS

A ITANE PATRIS ADUENTUM UERITUM HINC ABISSE E ADMODUM 315
 A PHANIUM RELICTAM SOLAM E SIC A ET IRATUM SENEM
 E OPPIDO A AD TE SUMMA SOLUM PHORMIO RERUM REDIT
 TUTE HOC INTRISTI TIBI OMNE EST EXEDENDUM ACCINGERE
 E OBSECRO TE A SI ROGABIT E IN TE SPES EST A ECCERE
 QUID SI REDDET E TU IMPULISTI A SIC OPINOR E SUBUENI 320

- 300 NIHIL: the word ALICUNDE is repeated between the lines above NIHIL by Iov. (Pr.); DICTO: letter U written above letter O by Iov. (Pr.), (K.) to read DICTU
 304 EGON: letter E added above and to the right of N by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read EGONE
 306 ISTUM: letter T crossed out and letters PS written above ST by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read I(S)PSUM
 310 PAMPHILAM: letters PA appear to be written by another hand but neither Pr. nor K. nor Mar. mention this correction
 314 UENIAT: letters AT written above by corr. rec. (Pr.), letters AD written by Iov. (K.) to read ATUENIAT, ADUENIAT respectively
 315 PATRIS ADUENTUM: word AIS written above by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

A Cedo senem iam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia
E Quid ages Quid uis nisi uti maneat phanium atque
EX CRIMINE HOC

ANTIPHONEM ERIPIAM ATQUE IN ME OMNEM IRAM DERIUEM SENIS
E O uir fortis atque amicus uerum hoc saepe phormio
UEREO NE ISTAEC FORTITUDO IN NERUOM ERUMPAT DENIQUE 325
A AH NON ITA EST FACTUMST PERICULUM IAM PEDUM UISAST UIA
QUOD ME CENSES HOMINES IAM DEUERBERASSE USQUE AD NECEM
HOSPITES TUM CIUES QUO MAGIS NOUI TANTO SAEPIUS
CEDO DUM ENUMQUAM INIURIARUM AUDISTI MIHI SCRIPTAM DICAM
E QUI ISTUC A QUIA NON RETE ACCIPITRI TENDITUR NEQUE

MILUO 330

QUI MALE FACIUNT NOBIS ILLIS QUI NIHIL FACIUNT TENDITUR
QUIA ENIM IN ILLIS FRUCTUS EST. IN ILLIS OPERA LUDITUR
ALIIS ALIUNDE EST PERICULUM UNDE ALIQUID ABRADI POTEST
MIHI SCIUNT NIHIL ESSE DICES DUCENT DAMNATUM DOMUM
ALERE NOLUNT HOMINEM EDACEM ET SAPIUNT MEA SENTENTIA 335
PRO MALEFICIO SI BENEFICIUM SUUM NOLUNT REDDERE
E NON POTEST SATIS PRO MERITO AB ILLO TIBI REFERRI GRATIA
A IMMO ENIM NEMO SATIS PRO MERITO GRATIAM REGI REFERT
TEN ASYMBOLUM UENIRE UNCTUM ATQUE LAUTUM E BALINEIS
OTIOSUM AB AMINO CUM ILLE ET CURA ET SUMPTU ABSUMITUR 340
DUM TIBI FIT QUOD PLACEAT ILLE RINGITUR TU RIDEAS
PRIOR BIBAS PRIOR DECUMBAS CENA DUBIA APPONITUR
E QUID ISTUC UERBI EST A UBI TU DUBITES QUID SUMAS POTISSIMUM
HAEC CUM RATIONEM INEAS QUAM SINT SUAUIA ET QUAM CARA SINT

- 321 CEDO: letter A written above E by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read CAEDO
322 AGES QUID: space left between these words probably for character designation
326 EST: word crossed out by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.), corr. rec. (Pr.)
329 ENUMQUAM: letter M written above E by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read ME NUMQUAM
330 RETE: letter C written above ET by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read RECTE
332 FRUCTUS: letters UCT appear to be written by another hand but Pr., K., Mar. do not mention correction; ILLIS: letters IL converted to H, the second L crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read HIS
336 SUUM: letters MM written above UM by Iov. (Pr.) to read SUMMUM
339 TEN: letter E written above by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read TENE; Balineis: the first I erased by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read BALNEIS
341 QUOD: letter D blurred by Iov. (?) (K.) to read QUO

QUI PRAEBET NON TU HUNC HABEAS PLANE PRAESENTEM DEUM
 SENEX ADEST UIDE QUID AGAS PRIMA COTIOST. ACERRIMA
 SI EAM SUSTINUERIS POST ILLAM UT LUBET LUDAS LICET
 Z DEMIPHO r HEGIO Y CRATINUS + CRITO A PHORMIO E GETA
 SENEX ADUOCATI III PARASITUS SERUUS
 Z ENUMQUAM CUIQUAM CONTUMELIOSIUS
 AUDISTIS FACTAM INIURIAM QUAM HAEC EST MIHI
 ADESTE QUAESO E IRATUS EST A QUIN TU HOC AGE
 IAM EGO HUNC AGITABO PRO DEUM IMMORTALIUM
 NEGAT PHANIUM ESSE HANC SIBI COGNATAM DEMIPHO
 HANC DEMIPHO NEGAT ESSE COGNATAM E NEGAT
 A NEQUE EIUS PATREM SE SCIRE QUI FUERIT E NEGAT
 Z IPSUM ESSE OPINOR DE QUO AGEbam SEQUIMINI
 A NEC STILPHONEM IPSUM SCIRE QUI FUERIT E NEGAT
 A QUIA EGENS RELICTAST MISERA IGNORATUR PARENS
 NEC LEGITUR IPSA UIDE AUARITIA QUID FECIT
 E SI ERUM INSIMULABIS MALITIAE MALE AUDIES
 Z O AUDACIAM ETIAM ME ULTRO ACCUSATUM ADUENIT
 A NAM IAM ADULESCENTI NIHIL EST QUOD SUSCENSEAM
 SI ILLUM MINUS NORAT QUIPPE HOMO IAM GRANDIOR
 PAUPER CUI OPERA UITA ERAT RURI FERE
 SE CONTINEBAT IBI AGRUM DE NOSTRO PATR
 COLENDUM HABEBAT SAEPE INTEREA MIHI SENEX
 NARRABAT SE HUNC NECLEGERE COGNATUM SUUM
 ATQUE UIRUM QUEM EGO UIDERIM IN UITA OPTIMUM

EA QUI PRAEBET NON TU HUNC HABEAS PLANE PRAESENTEM DEUM 345
 E SENEX ADEST UIDE QUID AGAS PRIMA COTIOST. ACERRIMA
 SI EAM SUSTINUERIS POST ILLAM UT LUBET LUDAS LICET

Z DEMIPHO r HEGIO Y CRATINUS + CRITO A PHORMIO E GETA
 SENEX ADUOCATI III PARASITUS SERUUS

Z ENUMQUAM CUIQUAM CONTUMELIOSIUS
 AUDISTIS FACTAM INIURIAM QUAM HAEC EST MIHI
 ADESTE QUAESO E IRATUS EST A QUIN TU HOC AGE 350
 IAM EGO HUNC AGITABO PRO DEUM IMMORTALIUM
 NEGAT PHANIUM ESSE HANC SIBI COGNATAM DEMIPHO
 HANC DEMIPHO NEGAT ESSE COGNATAM E NEGAT
 A NEQUE EIUS PATREM SE SCIRE QUI FUERIT E NEGAT
 Z IPSUM ESSE OPINOR DE QUO AGEbam SEQUIMINI 355
 A NEC STILPHONEM IPSUM SCIRE QUI FUERIT E NEGAT
 A QUIA EGENS RELICTAST MISERA IGNORATUR PARENS
 NEC LEGITUR IPSA UIDE AUARITIA QUID FECIT
 E SI ERUM INSIMULABIS MALITIAE MALE AUDIES
 Z O AUDACIAM ETIAM ME ULTRO ACCUSATUM ADUENIT 360
 A NAM IAM ADULESCENTI NIHIL EST QUOD SUSCENSEAM
 SI ILLUM MINUS NORAT QUIPPE HOMO IAM GRANDIOR
 PAUPER CUI OPERA UITA ERAT RURI FERE
 SE CONTINEBAT IBI AGRUM DE NOSTRO PATR
 COLENDUM HABEBAT SAEPE INTEREA MIHI SENEX 365
 NARRABAT SE HUNC NECLEGERE COGNATUM SUUM
 ATQUE UIRUM QUEM EGO UIDERIM IN UITA OPTIMUM

346 COTIOST: letter I written above OT by corr. rec.

(Pr.) to read COITIOST; ACERRIMA: second A written by corr. rec. (Pr.)

347 POST ILLAM: letters IA written above M by corr. rec.

(Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Ash.) to read POSTILLA IAM

350 AGE: letter S added by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read AGES

351 IMMORTALIUM: word FIDEM added at end of line by Iov.

(Pr.), (K.). Traces of the name "Ioviales" can be seen just below correction.

357 EGENS: letter A written above by A (Pr.) to read AEGENS

358 FECIT: second letter erased and A written in by another hand. Letter A written in place of E by corr. rec. (Pr.), by A2 (Mar.) to read FACIT. "faciat Iov." (K.)

364 PATR: E added by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read PATRE

367 ATQUE: letters UEM added above ATQ. by Iov. (Pr.) to read AT QUEM

E UIDEAS TE ATQUE ILLUM UT NARRAS A I IN MALAM CRUCEM
 NAM NI EUM ESSE EXISTIMASSEM NUMQUAM TAM GRAUIS
 OB HANC INIMICITIAS CAPEREM IN UESTRAM FAMILIAM 370
 QUAM IS ASPERNATUR NUNC TAM INLIBERALITER
 E PERGIN ERO ABSENTI MALE LOQUI IMPURISIME
 A DIGNUM AUTEM HOC ILLOST E AIN TANDEM CARCER Z GETA
 E BONORUM EXTORTOR LEGUM CONTORTOR Z GETA
 A RESPONDE E QUIS HOMOST. EHEM Z TACE E ABSENTI

TIBI 375

TE INDIGNAS SEQUE DIGNAS CONTUMELIAS
 NUMQUAM CESSAVIT DICERE HODIE Z DESINE
 ADULESCENS PRIMUM ABS TE HOC BONA UENIA PETO
 SI TIBI PLACERE POTIS ES MIHI UT RESPONDEAS
 QUEM AMICUM TUUM AIS - FUISSE ISTUM EXPLANA MIHI 380
 ET QUI COGNATUM ME SIBI ESSE DICERET
 A PROINDE EXPISCARE QUASI NON NOSSES Z NOSSEM A ITA
 EGO ME NEGOTU QUI AIS REDIGE IN MEMORIAM
 A EHO TU SOBRINUM TUUM NON NORAS Z ENICAS
 DIC NOMEN A NOMEN MAXIME Z QUID NUNC TACIS 385
 A PERI HERCULE NOMEN PERDIDI Z QUID AIS A GETA
 SI MEMISTI ID QUOD OLIM DICTUMST SUBICE EM
 NON DICO QUASI NON NOSSES TEMPTATUM ADUENIS
 Z EGO AUTEM TEMPTO E STILPHO A ATQUE ADEO QUID MEA
 STILPHOST Z QUEM DIXTI A STILPHONEM INQUAM EST
 NOUERAS 390
 Z NEQUE EGO ILLUM NORAM NEC MIHI COGNATUS FUIT
 QUISQUAM ISTOC NOMINE A ITANE NON TE HORUM PUDET

369 NI EUM: letters SITA written above by corr.
 rec. (Pr.), letters ITA written above
 by A2 (Ash.)

380 AIS -: second S crossed out by A

382 NOSSES: line between OS appears to be uninten-
 tional; ITA: after ITA is Z by an un-
 known hand. According to Ms. tradition
 EGO...MEMORIAM belongs to Z

A SI TALENTUM REM RELIQUISSET DECEM
 Z DI TIBI MALE FACIANT A PRIMUS ESSES MEMORITER
 PROGENIEM UESTRAM USQUE AB AUO ATQUE ATAUIO
 PROFERENS 395
 Z ITA UT TU DICES EGO TUM CUM ADUENISSEM QUI MIHI
 COGNATA EA ESSET DICEREM ITIDEM TU FACE
 CEDO QUI EST COGNATA E EU NOSTER RECTE HEUS TU CAUE
 A DILUCIDE EXPEDIUI QUIBUS ME OPORTUIT
 IUDICIBUS TUM ID SI FALSUM FUERAT FILIUS 400
 CUR NON REFELLIT Z FILIUM NARRAS MIHI
 CUIUS DE STULTITIA DICI UT DIGNUMST. NON POTEST
 A AT TU QUI SAPIENS ES MAGISTRATUS ADI
 IUDICIUM DE EADEM CAUSA ITERUM UT REDDANT TIBI
 QUANDOQUIDEM SOLUS REGNAS ET SOLI LICET 405
 HIC DE EADEM CAUSA BIS IUDICIUM ADIPISCIER
 Z ETSI MIHI FACTA INIURIAS UERUM TAMEN
 POTIUS QUAM LITES SECTER AUT QUAM TE AUDIAM
 ITIDEM UT COGNATA SI SIT ID QUOD LEX IUBET
 DOTIS DARE ABDUC HANC MINAS QUINQUE ACCIPE 410
 A HAHAAE HOMO SUAUIS Z QUID EST NUM INIQUOM POSTULO
 AN NE HOC QUIDEM EGO ADIPISCAR QUOD IUS PUBLICUMST
 A ITANE TANDEM QUAESO ITEM UT MERETRICEM UBI ABUSUS
 MERCEDEM DARE LEX IUBET EI ATQUE AMITTERE
 AN UT NE QUIT TURPE CIUIS IN SESE AMITTERET 415
 PROPTER EGESTATEM PROXIMO IUSSAST DARI
 UT CUM UNO AETATEM DEGERET QUOD TU UETAS

AT SI TALENTUM REM RELIQUISSET DECEM
 Z DI TIBI MALE FACIANT A PRIMUS ESSES MEMORITER
 PROGENIEM UESTRAM USQUE AB AUO ATQUE ATAUIO
 PROFERENS 395
 Z ITA UT TU DICES EGO TUM CUM ADUENISSEM QUI MIHI
 COGNATA EA ESSET DICEREM ITIDEM TU FACE
 CEDO QUI EST COGNATA E EU NOSTER RECTE HEUS TU CAUE
 A DILUCIDE EXPEDIUI QUIBUS ME OPORTUIT
 IUDICIBUS TUM ID SI FALSUM FUERAT FILIUS 400
 CUR NON REFELLIT Z FILIUM NARRAS MIHI
 CUIUS DE STULTITIA DICI UT DIGNUMST. NON POTEST
 A AT TU QUI SAPIENS ES MAGISTRATUS ADI
 IUDICIUM DE EADEM CAUSA ITERUM UT REDDANT TIBI
 QUANDOQUIDEM SOLUS REGNAS ET SOLI LICET 405
 HIC DE EADEM CAUSA BIS IUDICIUM ADIPISCIER
 Z ETSI MIHI FACTA INIURIAS UERUM TAMEN
 POTIUS QUAM LITES SECTER AUT QUAM TE AUDIAM
 ITIDEM UT COGNATA SI SIT ID QUOD LEX IUBET
 DOTIS DARE ABDUC HANC MINAS QUINQUE ACCIPE 410
 A HAHAAE HOMO SUAUIS Z QUID EST NUM INIQUOM POSTULO
 AN NE HOC QUIDEM EGO ADIPISCAR QUOD IUS PUBLICUMST
 A ITANE TANDEM QUAESO ITEM UT MERETRICEM UBI ABUSUS
 MERCEDEM DARE LEX IUBET EI ATQUE AMITTERE
 AN UT NE QUIT TURPE CIUIS IN SESE AMITTERET 415
 PROPTER EGESTATEM PROXIMO IUSSAST DARI
 UT CUM UNO AETATEM DEGERET QUOD TU UETAS

395 ATAUIO: letter T changed to D by corr. rec.
 (Pr.) to read ADAUIO

398 CAUE: at end of line, PHORMIO written by corr.
 rec. (Pr.)

413 ABUSUS: word SIS written at end of line by
 corr. rec. (Pr.) after erasure of two
 or three letters of A (ES?)

Z ITA PROXIMO QUIDEM AD NOS UNDE AUT QUAM OB REM A OHE
 ACTUM AIUNT NE AGAS Z NON AGAM IMMO HAUD DESINAM
 DONEC PERFECERO HOC A INEPTIS Z SINE MODO
 A POSTREMO TECUM NIHIL REI NOBIS DEMIPHOS
 TUUS EST DAMNATUS GNATUS NON TU NAM TUA
 PRAETERIERAT IAM DUCENDA AETAS Z OMNIA HAEC
 ILLUM PUTATO QUAE EGO NUNC DICO DICERE
 AUT QUIDEM CUM UXORE HAC IPSUM PROHIBEBO DOMO 425
 A IRATUS EST TU TE IDEM MELIUS FECERIS
 Z ITANE ES PARATUS FACERE ME ADUORSUM OMNIA
 INFELIX A METUIT HIC NOS TAMETSI SEDULO
 DISSIMULAT E BENE HABENT TIBI PRINCIPIA A QUIN QUOD
 FERUNDUM FERES TUIS DIGNUM FACTIS FECERIS 430
 UT AMICI INTER NOS SIMUS Z EGON TUAM EXPETAM
 AMICITIAM AUT TE UISUM AUT AUDITUM UELIM
 A SI CONCORDABIS CUM ILLA HABEBIS QUAE TUAM
 SENECTUTEM OBLECTET RESPICE AETATEM TUAM
 Z TE OBLECTET TIBI HABE A MINUE UERO IRAM Z HOC AGE 435
 SATIS IAM UERBORUMST. NISI TU PROPERAS MULIEREM
 ABDUCERE EGO ILLAM EICIAM DIXI PHORMIO
 A SI TU ILLAM ATTIGERIS SECUS QUAM DIGNUMST LIBERAM
 DICAM TIBI ADPINGAM GRANDEM DIXI DEMIPHO 440
 SI QUID OPUS FUERIT HEUS DOME E INTELLEGO
 Z QUANTA ME CURA ET SOLLICITUDE ADFICIT
 GNATUS QUI ME ET SE HISCE INPEDIUIT NUPTIIS

Z ITA PROXIMO QUIDEM AD NOS UNDE AUT QUAM OB REM A OHE
 ACTUM AIUNT NE AGAS Z NON AGAM IMMO HAUD DESINAM
 DONEC PERFECERO HOC A INEPTIS Z SINE MODO 420
 A POSTREMO TECUM NIHIL REI NOBIS DEMIPHOS
 TUUS EST DAMNATUS GNATUS NON TU NAM TUA
 PRAETERIERAT IAM DUCENDA AETAS Z OMNIA HAEC
 ILLUM PUTATO QUAE EGO NUNC DICO DICERE
 AUT QUIDEM CUM UXORE HAC IPSUM PROHIBEBO DOMO 425
 A IRATUS EST TU TE IDEM MELIUS FECERIS
 Z ITANE ES PARATUS FACERE ME ADUORSUM OMNIA
 INFELIX A METUIT HIC NOS TAMETSI SEDULO
 DISSIMULAT E BENE HABENT TIBI PRINCIPIA A QUIN QUOD
 EST
 FERUNDUM FERES TUIS DIGNUM FACTIS FECERIS 430
 UT AMICI INTER NOS SIMUS Z EGON TUAM EXPETAM
 AMICITIAM AUT TE UISUM AUT AUDITUM UELIM
 A SI CONCORDABIS CUM ILLA HABEBIS QUAE TUAM
 SENECTUTEM OBLECTET RESPICE AETATEM TUAM
 Z TE OBLECTET TIBI HABE A MINUE UERO IRAM Z HOC AGE 435
 SATIS IAM UERBORUMST. NISI TU PROPERAS MULIEREM
 ABDUCERE EGO ILLAM EICIAM DIXI PHORMIO
 A SI TU ILLAM ATTIGERIS SECUS QUAM DIGNUMST LIBERAM
 DICAM TIBI ADPINGAM GRANDEM DIXI DEMIPHO
 SI QUID OPUS FUERIT HEUS DOME E INTELLEGO 440
 Z QUANTA ME CURA ET SOLLICITUDE ADFICIT
 GNATUS QUI ME ET SE HISCE INPEDIUIT NUPTIIS

426 A: A appears to me to be by another hand but
 no editor has noted it
 433 CONCORDABIS: sixth letter erased and replaced
 by R in the hand of corr. rec.
 (Pr.)
 439 ADPINGAM: letters AD crossed out and IN writ-
 ten above by corr. rec. (Pr.) to
 read INPINGAM
 440 DOME: letters MO written above ME by corr.
 rec. (Pr.) to read DOMO ME

NEQUE MIHI IN CONSPECTUM PRODIT UT SALTEM SCIAM
 QUID DE EA RE DICAT QUIDUE SIT SENTENTIAE
 ABI UISE REDIERIT NE IAM AN NONDUM DOMUM
 E EO Z UIDETIS QUO IN LOCO RES HAEC SIET 445
 QUID AGO DIC HEGIO r EGO CRATINUM CENSEO
 SI TIBI UIDETUR Z DIC CRATINE Y MENE UIS
 Z TE Y QUAE IN REM TUAM SINT UELIM FACIAS MIHI 450
 SIC HOC UIDETUR QUOD TE ABSENTE HIC FILIUS
 ECIT RESTITUI IN INTEGRUM AEQUOM EST ET BONUM
 ET ID IMPETRABIS DIXI Z DIC NUNC HEGIO
 r EGO SEDULO DIXISSE HUNC CREDO UERUM ITAST
 QUOD HOMINES TOT SENTENTIAE SUUS CUIQUE MOS EST
 MIHI NON UIDETUR QUOD SIT FACTUM LEGIBUS 455
 RESCINDI POSSE ET TURPE INCEPTUMST Z DIC CRITO
 EGO AMPLIUS DELIBERANDUM CENSEO
 RES MAGNA EST Y NUNC QUID NOS UIS Z FECISTIS PROBE
 INCERTIOR SUM MULTO QUAM DUDUM E NEGANT
 REDISSE Z FRATER EST EXPECTANDUS MIHI 460
 HIS QUOD MIHI DEDERIT DE HAC RE CONSILIUM ID SEQUAR
 PERCUNCTATUM IBO AD PORTUM QUOAD SE RECIPIAT
 E AT EGO ANTIPHONEM QUARAM UT QUAE ACTA HIC SINT SCIAT
 AT ECCUM UIDEO IN TEMPORE HUC SE RECIPERE

 A ANTIPHO B GETA
 ADULESCENS SERUUS
 A ENIM UERO ANTIPHO MULTIS MODIS CUM ISTOC ANIMO ES
 UITIPERANDUS 465

NEQUE MIHI IN CONSPECTUM PRODIT UT SALTEM SCIAM
 QUID DE EA RE DICAT QUIDUE SIT SENTENTIAE
 ABI UISE REDIERIT NE IAM AN NONDUM DOMUM 445
 E EO Z UIDETIS QUO IN LOCO RES HAEC SIET
 QUID AGO DIC HEGIO r EGO CRATINUM CENSEO
 SI TIBI UIDETUR Z DIC CRATINE Y MENE UIS
 Z TE Y QUAE IN REM TUAM SINT UELIM FACIAS MIHI 450
 SIC HOC UIDETUR QUOD TE ABSENTE HIC FILIUS
 ECIT RESTITUI IN INTEGRUM AEQUOM EST ET BONUM
 ET ID IMPETRABIS DIXI Z DIC NUNC HEGIO
 r EGO SEDULO DIXISSE HUNC CREDO UERUM ITAST
 QUOD HOMINES TOT SENTENTIAE SUUS CUIQUE MOS EST
 MIHI NON UIDETUR QUOD SIT FACTUM LEGIBUS 455
 RESCINDI POSSE ET TURPE INCEPTUMST Z DIC CRITO
 EGO AMPLIUS DELIBERANDUM CENSEO
 RES MAGNA EST Y NUNC QUID NOS UIS Z FECISTIS PROBE
 INCERTIOR SUM MULTO QUAM DUDUM E NEGANT
 REDISSE Z FRATER EST EXPECTANDUS MIHI 460
 HIS QUOD MIHI DEDERIT DE HAC RE CONSILIUM ID SEQUAR
 PERCUNCTATUM IBO AD PORTUM QUOAD SE RECIPIAT
 E AT EGO ANTIPHONEM QUARAM UT QUAE ACTA HIC SINT SCIAT
 AT ECCUM UIDEO IN TEMPORE HUC SE RECIPERE

A ANTIPHO B GETA
 ADULESCENS SERUUS

A ENIM UERO ANTIPHO MULTIS MODIS CUM ISTOC ANIMO ES
 UITIPERANDUS 465

445 DOMUM: word etiam written above DOMUM in cursive style by Iov. (Pr.), (K.) to read NONDUM etiam DOMUM

448 UIDETUR: letter R appears to be the correction of a half-erased letter (N?) in the hand of A

449 QUAE: word EGO written above by Iov. (Pr.), (K.)

461 SEQUAR: both K. and Mar., each in their own app. crit., cite A2 as changing SEQUAR to EXSEQUAR but I see no such correction. Pr. attributes change to corr. ant. whose correction is very light and hardly able to be read

ITANE TE HINC ABISSE ET ----M TUAM TUTANDAM ALLIS DEDISSE
ALIOS TUAM REM CREDIDISTI MAGIS QUAM TETE ANIMADUERSUROS
NAM UTUT ERAT ALIA ILLI CERTE QUAE NUNC TIBI DOMIST

CONSULERES

NE QUID PROPTER TUAM FIDEM DECEPTA POTERETUR MALI
CUI NUNC MISERAE SPES OPESQUE SUNT IN TE OMNES SITAE 470
B ET QUIDEM ERE NOS IAM DUDUM HIC TE ABSENTEM ACCUSAMUS QUI

ABIERIS

A -- IPSUM QUAEREBAM B SED EA CAUSA NIHILO MAGIS DEFECIMUS
A LOQUERE OBSECO QUONAM IN L--O SUNT RES ET FORTUNAE MEAE
--UM QUID PATRI SUBOLET B NIHIL ETIAM A QUID SPEI PORROST

B NESCIO A AH

B NISI PHAEDRIA HAUD CESSAUIT PRO TE ENITI A NIHIL FECIT
NOUI 475

B TUM PHORMIO ITIDEM IN HAC RE UT ALLIS STRENUUM HOMINEM
PRAEBUIT

A QUID IS FECIT B CONFUTAUIT UERBIS ADMODUM IRATUM SENEM
A EU PHORMIO B EGO QUOD POTUI PORRO A MI GETA OMNIS UOS AMO
B SIC HABENT PRINCIPIA SESE UT DIXI ADHUC TRANQUILLA RES ES
MANSURUSQUE PATRUM PATER EST DUM HUC ADUENIAT 480

A QUID EUM B UT AIEBAT

DE EIUS CONSILIO SESE UELLE FACERE QUOD HANC REM ATTINET
A QUANTUM METUS EST MIHI UIDERE HUC SALUOM NUNC PATRUM GETA
NAM PER EIUS UNAM UT AUDIO AUT UIUAM AUT MORIAR SENTENTIAM
B PHAEDRIA TIBI ADEST A UBINAM B ECCUM AB SUA PALAESTRA EXIT
FORAS 485

Γ PHAEDRIA E DORIO A ANTIPHO B GETA

ADULESCENS LENO ADULESCENS SERUUS

Γ DORIO AUDIO OBSECO E NON AUDIO Γ PARUMPER E QUIN OMITTE
ME

Γ AUDI QUOD DICAM E AT ENIM TAEDET ETIAM AUDIRE EADEM MILIENS
Γ AT NUNC DICAM QUOD LUBENTER E LOQUERE AUDIO

466 ----M: the first four letters are blurred but the Ms.
tradition reads UITAM

469 POTERETUR: letter O erased and A superimposed by corr.
rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to
read PATERETUR

471 ACCUSAMUS: letters AC erased and IN superimposed by
corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read
INCUSAMUS

472 --: two letters at beginning of line blurred but Ms.
tradition reads TE

473 LOQUERE: letters LO can be seen on 64r; L--O: two
middle letters blurred but Ms. tradition
reads LOCO

- 474 -UM: first letter blurred but Ms. tradition reads NUM
476 PRAEBUIT: word SE written above by corr. rec. (Pr.),
by Iov.2 (K.)
479 DIXI: word erased and DICO written by corr. rec. (Pr.),
by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.)
481 AIEBAT: Mar. incorrectly states that A reads AIBAT

NON QUEO TE EXORARE UT MANEAS TRIDUUM HOC QUO NUNC ABIS
 E MIRABAR SI TU MIHI QUICQUAM ADFERRES NOUI 490
 A EI METUO LENONEM NEQUID SUO SUAT CAPITI B IDEM EGO UEREOR
 NONDUM MIHI CREDIS E HARIOLARE ^Γ SIN FIDEM DO E FABULAE
 FAENERATUM ISTUC BENEFICIUM PULCHRE TIBI DICES E LOGI
 CREDE MIHI GAUDEBIS FACTO UERUM HERCLE HOC EST E SOMNIA
 EXPERIRE NON EST LONGUM E CANTILENAM EANDEM CANIS 495
 TU MIHI COGNATUS TU PARENS TU AMICUS TU E GARRI MODO
 ADEON INGENIO ESSE DURO TE ATQUE INEXORABILI
 UT NEQUE MISERICORDIA NEQUE PRECIBUS MOLIRI QUEAS
 ADEON TE ESSE INCOGITANTEM ATQUE INPUDENTEM PHAEDRIA SINE
 MODO
 UT ME PHALERATIS DUCAS DICTIS ET MEAM DUCTIS GRATIIS 500
 A MISERITUMST ^Γ EI UERIS UINCOR B QUAM UTERQUE EST SIMILIS
 SUI
 NEQUE ANTIPHO ALIA CUM OCCUPATUS ESSET SOLLICITUDINE
 TUM HOC ESSE MIHI OBIECTUM MALUM A QUID ISTUC EST AUTEM
 PHAEDRIA
 O FORTUNATISSIME ANTIPHO A EGONE ^Γ QUI QUOD AMAS DOMIST
 NEQUE CUM HUIUS MODI UMQUAM TIBI USUS UENIT UT CONFLICTARIS
 MALO 505
 A MIHIN DOMIST IMMO ID QUOD AIUNT AURIBUS TENEO LUPUM
 NAM NEQUE QUO PACTO ME AMITTAM NEQUE UTI RETINEAM SCIO
 E IPSUM ISTUC MIHI IN HOC EST A HEIA NE PARUM LENO SIES
 NUNC QUID HIC CONFECIT ^Γ HICINE QUOD HOMO INHUMANISSIMUS
 PAMPHILAM MEAM UENDIDIT A QUID UENDIDIT B AIN UENDIDIT 510
 UENDIDIT ^Γ QUAM INDUM FACINUS ANCILLAM ERE EMPTO MEO
 NEQUEO EXORARE UT ME MANEAT ET CUM ILLO UT MUTET FIDEM
 TRIDUUM HOC DUM ID QUOD EST PROMISSUM AB AMICIS ARGENTUM
 AUFERO

- 493: Prete states that the correction I occurs in this line but it is not visible in either the xerox or the microfilm. Prete suggests original text had IOCI
 494 UERUM: above the first U, E written by Iov. (Pr.), (K.) to indicate that Dorio says the words UERUM... SOMNIA; SOMNIA: letter A crossed out and UM written above by Iov. (Pr.), (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read SOMNIUM
 503 A QUID: letter h written above Q by Iov. (Pr.), (K.) thereby making A represent speaker and first letter of AH
 507 ME AMITTAM: first M crossed out, letter M written above first A to read EAM, letter A written above first M of second word to read AMITTAM. Corrections made by Iov. (Pr.), (K.)
 511 ^Γ: ^Γ crossed out and E written above by Iov. (Pr.), (K.); INDUM: letters IGN written above DU by Iov. (Pr.) to read INDIGNUM

SI NON TUM DEDERO UNAM PRAETEREA HORAM NE OPPERTUS SIES
E OPTUNDIS A HAUD LONGUMST. ID QUOD ORAT DORIO EXORET SINE515
IDEM HIC TIBI QUOD BONI PROMERITUS FUERIS CONDUPLICAUERIT
E UERBA ISTAEC SUNT A PAMPHILAMNE HAC URBE PRIUARI SINES
TUNC PRAETEREA EORUM AMOREM DISTRAHI POTERIN PATI
E NEQUE EGO NEQUE TU 7 DI TIBI OMNES ID QUOD ES DIGNUS DUINT
E EGO TE COMPLURIS ADUERSUM INGENIUM MEUM MENSES TULI 520
POLLICITANTEM ET NIHIL FERENTEM FLENTM NUNC CONTRA OMNIA
HAEC

REPPERI QUI DET NEQUE LACRUM-ET DA LOCUM MELIORIBUS
A CERTE HERCLE EGO SI SATIS COMMEMINI TIBI QUIDEM EST OLIM
DIES
QUAM AD DARES HUIC PRAESTITUTAM 7 FACTUM E NUM EGO ISTUD
NEGO

A IAM EA PRAETERIIT E NON UERUM HAEC EI ANTECESSIT B NON
PUDET 525

TE UANITATIS E MINIME DUM OB REM B STERCILINIUM 7 DORIO
ITANE TANDEM FACERE OPORTET E SIC SUM SI PLACEO UTERE

A SIC HUNC DECIPIS E IMMO ENIM UERO ANTIPHO HIC ME DECIPIT
NAM HIC ME HUIUS MODI SCIEBAT ESSE EGO HUNC ESSE ALITER
CREDIDI

ISTE ME FEFELLIT EGO ISTI NIHILO SUM ALITER AC FUI 530
SED UT HAEC SUNT TAMEN HOC FACIAM CRAS MANE ARGENTUM MIHI
MILES DARE SE DIXIT SI MIHI PRIOR TU ATTULERIS PHAEDRIA
MEA LEGE UTAR UT POTIOR SIT QUI PRIOR AD DANDUMST. UALE

A PHAEDRIA A ANTIPHO B GETA 533a

ADULESCENTES II SERUU 533b

A QUID FACIAM UNDE EGO NUNC SUBITO HUIC ARGENTUM INUENIAM
MISER

515 OPTUNDIS: Ash. incorrectly cites A as reading OBTUNDIS

518 EORUM: letter E changed to H by corr. rec. (Pr.), by
Iov. (K.) to read HORUM

519 7: 7 changed to A by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov.2 (K.).
Pr. says A had NEQUE TUM DI TIBE and that corr.
ant. (?) changed M of TUM to 7

522 LACRUM-ET: letter A between M and E crossed out by A

526 7: 7 crossed out and A written above by corr. rec. (Pr.),
by Iov. (K.)

533a A: first A crossed out and 7 written to left of it by
corr. rec. (Pr.); 533b SERUU: obvious omission of
second S at end of word on part of A

534 A: A crossed out and 7 written over it by corr. rec.
(Pr.)

SINONIUM DEDERO UNAM PRAETEREA HORAM NE OPPERTUS SIES
E OPTUNDIS A HAUD LONGUMST. ID QUOD ORAT DORIO EXORET SINE
IDEM HIC TIBI QUOD BONI PROMERITUS FUERIS CONDUPLICAUERIT
E UERBA ISTAEC SUNT A PAMPHILAMNE HAC URBE PRIUARI SINES
TUNC PRAETEREA EORUM AMOREM DISTRAHI POTERIN PATI
E NEQUE EGO NEQUE TU 7 DI TIBI OMNES ID QUOD ES DIGNUS DUINT
E EGO TE COMPLURIS ADUERSUM INGENIUM MEUM MENSES TULI
POLLICITANTEM ET NIHIL FERENTEM FLENTM NUNC CONTRA OMNIA
HAEC
REPPERI QUI DET NEQUE LACRUM-ET DA LOCUM MELIORIBUS
A CERTE HERCLE EGO SI SATIS COMMEMINI TIBI QUIDEM EST OLIM
DIES
QUAM AD DARES HUIC PRAESTITUTAM 7 FACTUM E NUM EGO ISTUD
NEGO
A IAM EA PRAETERIIT E NON UERUM HAEC EI ANTECESSIT B NON
PUDET
TE UANITATIS E MINIME DUM OB REM B STERCILINIUM 7 DORIO
ITANE TANDEM FACERE OPORTET E SIC SUM SI PLACEO UTERE
A SIC HUNC DECIPIS E IMMO ENIM UERO ANTIPHO HIC ME DECIPIT
NAM HIC ME HUIUS MODI SCIEBAT ESSE EGO HUNC ESSE ALITER
CREDIDI
ISTE ME FEFELLIT EGO ISTI NIHILO SUM ALITER AC FUI
SED UT HAEC SUNT TAMEN HOC FACIAM CRAS MANE ARGENTUM MIHI
MILES DARE SE DIXIT SI MIHI PRIOR TU ATTULERIS PHAEDRIA
MEA LEGE UTAR UT POTIOR SIT QUI PRIOR AD DANDUMST. UALE
A PHAEDRIA A ANTIPHO B GETA
ADULESCENTES II SERUU
A QUID FACIAM UNDE EGO NUNC SUBITO HUIC ARGENTUM INUENIAM
MISER

CUI MINUS NIHILOST QUOD HIC SI POTE FUISSET. EXORARIER 535
 TRIDUUM HOC PROMISSUM FUERAT A ITANE HUNC PATIEMUR GETA
 FIERI MISERUM QUI ME DUDUM UT DIXTI ADIUVERIT COMITER
 QUIN QUOD OPUST BENEFICIUM RURSUM EI EXPERIEMUR REDDERE
 B SCIO EQUIDEM _____ ESSE AEQUOM A AGE ERGO SOLUS SERUARE
 HUNC POTES
 B QUID FACIAM A INUENIAS ARGENTUM B CUPIO SED UNDE EDOCE 540
 A PATER ADEST HIC B SCIO. SED QUID TUM A AH DICTUM SAPIENTI
 SAT EST
 B ITANE A ITA B SANE HERCLE PULCHRE SUADES ETIAM TU HINC ABIS
 NON TRIUMPHO EX NUPTIIS TUIS SI NIHIL NANCISOR MALI
 NI ETIAM NUNC ME HUIUS CAUSA QUAERERE IN MALO IUBEAS CRUCEM
 A UERUM HIC DICIT 7 QUID EGO UOBIS ALIENUS SUM B HAUD
 PUTO 545
 SED PARUMNE EST QUOD OMNIBUS NUNC NOBIS SUSCENSET SENEX
 NE INSTIGEMUS ETIAM UT NULLUS LOCUS RELINQUATUR PRECI
 7 ALIUS AB OCULIS MEIS ILLAM IN IGNOTUM AEDUCET LOCUM HEM
 TUM IGITUR DUM LICET DUM ADSUM LOQUIMINI MECUM ANTIPHO
 CONTEMPLAMINI ME A QUAM OB REM AUT QUIDNAM FACTURUS
 CEDO 550
 7 QUOQUO HINC ASPORTABITUR TERRARUM CERTUMST PERSEQUI
 AUT PERIRE B DI BENE UORTANT QUOD AGAS PEDETEMPTIM TAMEN
 A UIDE SI QUID OPIS POTES ADFERRE HUIC B SI QUID QUID
 A QUAERE OBSECO
 NE QUID PLUS MINUSUE FAXIS QUOD NOS POST PIGEAT GETA
 B QUAERO SALUOS EST UT OPINOR UERUM ENIM METUO MALUM 555
 A NOLI METUERE UNA TECUM BONA MALA TOLERABIMUS
 B QUANTUM OPUS EST TIBI ARGENTI LOQUERE 7 SOLAE TRIGINTA
 MINAE
 B TRIGINTA HUI. PERCARAST PHAEDRIA 7 ISTAEC UERO UILIS EST
 B AGE AGE INUENTAS REDDAM 7 O LEPIDUM B AUFER TE HINC
 7 IAM OPUS EST

CUI MINUS NIHILOST QUOD HIC SI POTE FUISSET. EXORARIER 535
 TRIDUUM HOC PROMISSUM FUERAT A ITANE HUNC PATIEMUR GETA
 FIERI MISERUM QUI ME DUDUM UT DIXTI ADIUVERIT COMITER
 QUIN QUOD OPUST BENEFICIUM RURSUM EI EXPERIEMUR REDDERE
 B SCIO EQUIDEM _____ ESSE AEQUOM A AGE ERGO SOLUS SERUARE
 HUNC POTES
 B QUID FACIAM A INUENIAS ARGENTUM B CUPIO SED UNDE EDOCE 540
 A PATER ADEST HIC B SCIO. SED QUID TUM A AH DICTUM SAPIENTI
 SAT EST
 B ITANE A ITA B SANE HERCLE PULCHRE SUADES ETIAM TU HINC ABIS
 NON TRIUMPHO EX NUPTIIS TUIS SI NIHIL NANCISOR MALI
 NI ETIAM NUNC ME HUIUS CAUSA QUAERERE IN MALO IUBEAS CRUCEM
 A UERUM HIC DICIT 7 QUID EGO UOBIS ALIENUS SUM B HAUD
 PUTO 545
 SED PARUMNE EST QUOD OMNIBUS NUNC NOBIS SUSCENSET SENEX
 NE INSTIGEMUS ETIAM UT NULLUS LOCUS RELINQUATUR PRECI
 7 ALIUS AB OCULIS MEIS ILLAM IN IGNOTUM AEDUCET LOCUM HEM
 TUM IGITUR DUM LICET DUM ADSUM LOQUIMINI MECUM ANTIPHO
 CONTEMPLAMINI ME A QUAM OB REM AUT QUIDNAM FACTURUS
 CEDO 550
 7 QUOQUO HINC ASPORTABITUR TERRARUM CERTUMST PERSEQUI
 AUT PERIRE B DI BENE UORTANT QUOD AGAS PEDETEMPTIM TAMEN
 A UIDE SI QUID OPIS POTES ADFERRE HUIC B SI QUID QUID
 A QUAERE OBSECO
 NE QUID PLUS MINUSUE FAXIS QUOD NOS POST PIGEAT GETA
 B QUAERO SALUOS EST UT OPINOR UERUM ENIM METUO MALUM 555
 A NOLI METUERE UNA TECUM BONA MALA TOLERABIMUS
 B QUANTUM OPUS EST TIBI ARGENTI LOQUERE 7 SOLAE TRIGINTA
 MINAE
 B TRIGINTA HUI. PERCARAST PHAEDRIA 7 ISTAEC UERO UILIS EST
 B AGE AGE INUENTAS REDDAM 7 O LEPIDUM B AUFER TE HINC
 7 IAM OPUS EST

539 EQUIDEM _____ ESSE: between EQUIDEM and ESSE, six
 letters of HERCLE erased by A
 (K.), (Mar.)

540 SED UNDE: word ID written above by corr. rec. (Pr.),
 by Iov. (K.)

545 UOBIS ALIENUS: word GETA written above by Iov. (Pr.),
 (K.)

554 FAXIS: letter S crossed out and T written above by
 corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

559 INUENTAS REDDAM: word EST written above by Iov. (Pr.)

B IAM FERIS SET OPUS EST MIHI PHORMIONEM AD HANC REM
ADIUTOREM DARI 560
A PRAESTOST AUDACISSIME ONERIS QUIDUIS INPONE FERET
SOLUS EST HOMO AMICO AMICUS B EAMUS ERGO AD EUM OCIUS
A NUNC QUID EST QUOD OPERA MEA UOBIS OPUS SIT B NIHIL UERUM
ABI DOMUM
ET ILLAM MISERAM QUAM EGO NUNC INTUS SCIO ESSE EXANIMATUM
METU
CONSOLARE CESSAS A NIHIL EST AEQUE QUOD FACIAM LUBENS 565
r QUA UIA ISTUC FACIES B DICAM IN ITINERE MODO TE HINC AMOUE

Z DEMIPHO E CHREMES

SENES II

Z QUID QUA PROPECTUS CAUSA HINC ES LEMNUM CHREME
ADDUXTIN TECUM FILIAM E NON Z QUID ITA NON
E POSTQUAM UIDET ME EIUS MATER ESSE HIC DIUTIUS
SIMUL AUTEM NON MANEBAT AETAS UIRGINIS 570
MEAM NECLEGENTIAM IPSA CUM OMNI FAMILIA
AD ME PROPECTAM ESSE AIEBANT Z QUID ILLI IAM DIU
QUAESO IGITUR COMMORABERE UBI ID AUDIERAS
E POL ME DETINUIT MORBUS Z UNDE AUT QUI E ROGAS
SENECTUS IPSAST MORBUS SED UENISSE EAS 575
SALUAS AUDIUI EX NAUTA. QUI ILLAS UEXERAT
Z QUID GNATO OPTIGERIT ME ABSENTE AUDISTI CHRE
E QUOD QUIDEM ME FACTUM CONSILII INCERTUM FACIT
NAM HANC CON̄DICONEM SI CUI TULERO EXTRARIO
QUO PACTO AUT UNDE MIHI SIT DICUNDUM ORDINEST 580
TE MIHI FIDELEM ESSE AEQUE ATQUE EGOMET SUM MIHI
SCIBAM ILLE SI ME ALIENUS ADFINEM UOCET

561: Mar. and K. suggest line 561 was attributed to A by A but was given to r by A2 (Mar.); INPONE FERET: word hic written above by Iov. (Pr.). In his app. crit., K. writes "INPONI EFF. Iov.(?)"
572 ILLI: over second I and to the right, letter C written by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read ILLIC
577 CHRE: in his app. crit., Mar. states "A incertum"
579 CON̄DICONEM: -reference sign to scholia above first N
580 DICUNDUM: first U crossed out and E written above by Iov. (Pr.) to read DICENDUM
582 UOCET: letter C crossed out and L added above by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read UOLET

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TACEBIT DUM INTERCEDET FAMILIARITAS
SIN SPREUERIT ME PLUS QUAM OPUS EST SCITO SCIET
VEREORQUE NE UXOR ALIQUA HOC RESCISCAT MEA
QUOD SI FIT UT ME EXCUTIAM ATQUE EGREDIAR DOMO
ID RESTAT NAM EGO MEORUM SOLUS SUM MEUS
Z SCIO ESSE ET ISTAEC MIHI RES SOLLICITUDINIST
NEQUE ADEO DEFITISCAR UMQUAM EXPERIRIER
DONEC TIBI ID QUOD POLLICITUS SUM EFFECERO
AGEA Z DEMIPHO E CHREMES
SERVUS SENES II
A EGO HOMINEM CALLIDIOREM UIDI NEMINEM
QUAM PHORMIONEM UENIO AD HOMINEM UT DICEREM
ARGENTUM ESSE ET ID QUO PACTO FIERET OPUS
UIX DUM DIMIDIUM DIXERAM INTELLEXERAT
GAUDEBAT ME LAUDABAT QUAREBAT SENEM
DIS GRATIAS AGEBAT TEMPUS SIBI DARI
UBI PHAE-----NIHILO MINUS
AMICUM ESSE QUAM ANTIPHONI HOMINEM AD FORUM
IUSSI OPPERIRI EO ME ESSE ADDUCTURUM SENEM
SED ECCUM IPSUM QUIS EST. ULTERIOR ATTAT
PHAEDRIAE
PATER UENIT SED QUID PERTIMUI AUTEM BELUA
AN QUIA QUOS FALLAM PRO UNO DUO SUNT DATI
COMMIDIUS ESSE OPINOR DUPLICI SPE UTIER
PETAM HINC UNDE A PRIMO INSTI IS SI DAT SAT EST
SI AB EO NIHIL FIET TUM HUNC ADORIAM HOSPITEM

TACEBIT DUM INTERCEDET FAMILIARITAS
SIN SPREUERIT ME PLUS QUAM OPUS EST SCITO SCIET
VEREORQUE NE UXOR ALIQUA HOC RESCISCAT MEA 585
QUOD SI FIT UT ME EXCUTIAM ATQUE EGREDIAR DOMO
ID RESTAT NAM EGO MEORUM SOLUS SUM MEUS
Z SCIO ESSE ET ISTAEC MIHI RES SOLLICITUDINIST
NEQUE ADEO DEFITISCAR UMQUAM EXPERIRIER
DONEC TIBI ID QUOD POLLICITUS SUM EFFECERO 590

A GETA Z DEMIPHO E CHREMES

SERVUS SENES II

A EGO HOMINEM CALLIDIOREM UIDI NEMINEM
QUAM PHORMIONEM UENIO AD HOMINEM UT DICEREM
ARGENTUM ESSE ET ID QUO PACTO FIERET OPUS
UIX DUM DIMIDIUM DIXERAM INTELLEXERAT
GAUDEBAT ME LAUDABAT QUAREBAT SENEM 595
DIS GRATIAS AGEBAT TEMPUS SIBI DARI
UBI PHAE-----NIHILO MINUS
AMICUM ESSE QUAM ANTIPHONI HOMINEM AD FORUM
IUSSI OPPERIRI EO ME ESSE ADDUCTURUM SENEM
SED ECCUM IPSUM QUIS EST. ULTERIOR ATTAT
PHAEDRIAE 600
PATER UENIT SED QUID PERTIMUI AUTEM BELUA
AN QUIA QUOS FALLAM PRO UNO DUO SUNT DATI
COMMIDIUS ESSE OPINOR DUPLICI SPE UTIER
PETAM HINC UNDE A PRIMO INSTI IS SI DAT SAT EST
SI AB EO NIHIL FIET TUM HUNC ADORIAM HOSPITEM 605

588 ESSE: word ITA written above by Iov. (Pr.), (K.)
593 OPUS: word OPUS crossed out at the end of the
line and written above ESSE by corr. rec.
(Pr.). In his app. crit., K. writes "OPUS
post FIERET A1"
597 -----: what A had is not clear. Let-
ters DRIAE SE OSTENDERET
written on and above the line
by corr. rec. (Pr.), by A3
(Mar.)
604 INSTI IS SI: Ash. states A as reading INSTIISSI

BANILPHO AGETA ECHREMAUSZDEAUENO
ADULESCENS SERUUS SENES II

B EXSPECTO QUAM MOX RECIPIAT SESE GETA
SED PATRUUM UIDEO CUM PATRE ADSTANTEM EI MIHI
QUAM TIMEO ADUENTUS HUIUS QUO INPELLAT PATREM
A ADIBO HOSCE O SALUE NOSTER CHREME E SALUE GETA
A VENIRE SALUOM UOLUP EST E CREDO A QUID AGITUR
E MULTA ADUENIENTI UT FIT NOUA HIC COMPLURIA
A ILLO ANTI PHON LAUDISTIN QUAE FACTA E OMNIA
A TUN DIXERAS HUIC FACINUS INDIGNUM CHREME
SIC CIRCA MIRI E IDCUM HOC CACEBA AICOMAI ODUM
A NAM HERCLE EGO QUOQUE ID AGITANS MECUM SEDULO
INVENIO CINOR REMEDIUM HUIC REI E QUID GETA
X QUOD REMEDIUM A UT ABI ABS TE FIT FORTE OBUIAM
MIHI PHORMIO E QUI PHORMIO Z SI QUI ISTANC E SCIO
A UISUM EST MIHI UT EIUS TEMPTAREM SENTENTIAM
PRENDO HOMINEM SOLUM CUR NON INQUAM PHORMIO
UIDES INTER UOS SIC HAEC POTIUS CUM BONA
UT COMONAMUS GRATIA QUAM CUM MALA
ERUS LIBERALIS EST ET FUGITANS LITIUM
NAM CETERI QUIDEM HERCLE AMICI OMNES
UNO ORE AUTORES FUERE UT PRAECIPITEM HANC DARET
B QUID HIC COEPTAT AUT QUO EUADET HODIE A AN LEGIBUS
DATURUM POENAS DICES SI ILLAM EIECERIT
IAM ID EXPLORATUMST. EIA SUDABIS SATIS

B ANTIPHO A GETA E CHREMES Z DEMIPHO

ADULESCENS SERUUS SENES II

B EXSPECTO QUAM MOX RECIPIAT SESE GETA
SED PATRUUM UIDEO CUM PATRE ADSTANTEM EI MIHI
QUAM TIMEO ADUENTUS HUIUS QUO INPELLAT PATREM
A ADIBO HOSCE O SALUE NOSTER CHREME E SALUE GETA
A UENIRE SALUOM UOLUP EST E CREDO A QUID AGITUR 610
E MULTA ADUENIENTI UT FIT NOUA HIC COMPLURIA
A ITA DE ANTIPHONE AUDISTIN QUAE FACTA E OMNIA
A TUN DIXERAS HUIC FACINUS INDIGNUM CHREME
SIC CIRCA MIRI E ID CUM HOC AGEBA COMMODUM
A NAM HERCLE EGO QUOQUE ID AGITANS MECUM SEDULO 615
INUENI OPINOR REMEDIUM HUIC REI E QUID GETA
Z QUOD REMEDIUM A UT ABI ABS TE FIT FORTE OBUIAM
MIHI PHORMIO E QUI PHORMIO Z SI QUI ISTANC E SCIO
A UISUM EST MIHI UT EIUS TEMPTAREM SENTENTIAM
PRENDO HOMINEM SOLUM CUR NON INQUAM PHORMIO 620
UIDES INTER UOS SIC HAEC POTIUS CUM BONA
UT COMONAMUS GRATIA QUAM CUM MALA
ERUS LIBERALIS EST ET FUGITANS LITIUM
NAM CETERI QUIDEM HERCLE AMICI OMNES
UNO ORE AUTORES FUERE UT PRAECIPITEM HANC DARET 625
B QUID HIC COEPTAT AUT QUO EUADET HODIE A AN LEGIBUS
DATURUM POENAS DICES SI ILLAM EIECERIT
IAM ID EXPLORATUMST. EIA SUDABIS SATIS

608 ADUENTUS: originally A mistakenly wrote
ADUENTUENTUS

609 SALUE: word crossed out by Iov. (K.), corr. rec.
(Pr.)

611 E: E at the beginning of the line crossed out
and rewritten above the line before COMPLURIA
by Iov. (Pr.), (K.)

614 COMMODUM: reference sign to scholia above the
second O

617 Z: Z crossed out by Iov. (K.)

618 SI: in his app. crit., K. states SI was changed
to IS by Iov. but no such correction is
visible in A

SICUT ILLO INCEPTAS HOMINE EA ELOQUENTIA EST
 UERUM PONO ESSE UICTUM EUM AT TANDEM TAMEN
 NON CAPIS EIUS RES AGITUR SED PECUNIAE
 POSTQUAM HOMINEM HIS UERBIS SENTIO MOLLIRIER
 SOLI SUMUS NUNC HIC INQUAM EHO QUID UIS DARI
 TIBI IN MANUM UT ERUS HIS DESISTAT LITIBUS
 B SATIN ILLI DI SUNT PROPITII A NAM SATIS SCIO
 SI TU ALIQUAM PARTEM AEQUI BONIQUE DIXERIS
 UT EST ILLE Bonus UIR TRIA NON COMMUTABITIS
 UERBA HODIE INTER UOS Z QUIS TE ISTAEC IUSSIT LOQUI
 E IMMO NON POTUIT MELIUS PERUENIRIER
 EO QUO NOS UOLUMUS B OCCIDI Z PERGE ELOQUI
 A A PRIMO HOMO INSANIBAT E CEDO QUID POSTULAT
 A QUID NIMIUM QUANTUM LICUIT E DIC A SI QUIS EI DARET
 TALENTUM MAGNUM Z IMMO MALUM HERCLE NIHIL PUDET
 A QUOD DIXI ADEO EI QUAESO QUID SI FILIAM
 SUAM UNICAM LOCARET PARUI RETTULIT
 NON SUSCEPISSE INUENTAST QUAE DOTEM PETAT
 UT AD PAUCA REDEAM AC MITTAM ILLIUS INEPTIAS
 HAEC DENIQUE EIUS FUIT POSTREMA ORATIO
 EGO INQUIT A PRINCIPIO AMICI FILIAM
 ITA UT AEQUOM FUERAT UOLUI UXOREM DUCERE
 NAM MIHI UENIEBAT IN MENTEM EIUS INCOMMODUM
 IN SERUITUTEM PAUPEREM ADDITEM DARI
 SED MIHI OPUS ERAT UT APERTE TIBI NUNC FABULER
 HEC HIC FACESSAT TU MOLESTUS NE SIES
 B h. s.

SI CUM ILLO INCEPTAS HOMINE EA ELOQUENTIA EST
 UERUM PONO ESSE UICTUM EUM AT TANDEM TAMEN 630
 NON CAPIS EIUS RES AGITUR SED PECUNIAE
 POSTQUAM HOMINEM HIS UERBIS SENTIO MOLLIRIER
 SOLI SUMUS NUNC HIC INQUAM EHO QUID UIS DARI
 TIBI IN MANUM UT ERUS HIS DESISTAT LITIBUS 634
 B SATIN ILLI DI SUNT PROPITII A NAM SATIS SCIO 636
 SI TU ALIQUAM PARTEM AEQUI BONIQUE DIXERIS
 UT EST ILLE Bonus UIR TRIA NON COMMUTABITIS
 UERBA HODIE INTER UOS Z QUIS TE ISTAEC IUSSIT LOQUI
 E IMMO NON POTUIT MELIUS PERUENIRIER 640
 EO QUO NOS UOLUMUS B OCCIDI Z PERGE ELOQUI
 A A PRIMO HOMO INSANIBAT E CEDO QUID POSTULAT
 A QUID NIMIUM QUANTUM LICUIT E DIC A SI QUIS EI DARET
 TALENTUM MAGNUM Z IMMO MALUM HERCLE NIHIL PUDET
 A QUOD DIXI ADEO EI QUAESO QUID SI FILIAM 645
 SUAM UNICAM LOCARET PARUI RETTULIT
 NON SUSCEPISSE INUENTAST QUAE DOTEM PETAT
 UT AD PAUCA REDEAM AC MITTAM ILLIUS INEPTIAS
 HAEC DENIQUE EIUS FUIT POSTREMA ORATIO
 EGO INQUIT A PRINCIPIO AMICI FILIAM 650
 ITA UT AEQUOM FUERAT UOLUI UXOREM DUCERE
 NAM MIHI UENIEBAT IN MENTEM EIUS INCOMMODUM
 IN SERUITUTEM PAUPEREM ADDITEM DARI
 SED MIHI OPUS ERAT UT APERTE TIBI NUNC FABULER

Line 635 not written by A but supplied by corr.
 rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) in uncial letters. The
 line reads: HEC HIC FACESSAT TU MOLESTUS NE SIES.
 Pr. incorrectly states...TUM....

642 A: A crossed out by Iov.? (K.), corr. rec.? (Pr.)

644 NIHIL: word UT added above the line before

NIHIL by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

646 LOCARET: -reference sign to scholia above the
C

Bottom line: Pr. says this line is written in
 semi-cursive Italian uncharacteris-
 tic of the seventh century. He notes
 that the last word contains an error
 and it is not easy to establish what
 the corrector intended to write; af-
 ter the letters SI (of SIES) an L
 seems to be cancelled out. Then an
 ES follows. The meaning of the final
 letters hs is found on the introduc-
 tory page of LOWE, CLA 1 (X).

ALIQUANTULUM QUAE ADFERRET UT DISSOLUEREM
 QUAE DEBEO ETIAM NUNC SI UOLT DEMIPHO
 DARE QUANTUM AB HAC ACCIPIO QUAE SPONSAST MIHI
 NULLAM MIHI MALLIM QUAM ISTANC UXOREM DARI
 B UTRUM STULTITIA FACERE HUNC AN MALITIA
 DICAM SCIENTEM AN INPRUDENTEM INCERTUS SUM
 Z QUID SI ANIMAM DEBET A AGER OPPOSITUS PIGNORI
 OB DECEM MINAS EST Z AGE AGE IAM DUCAT DABO
 A AEDICULAE ITEM SUNT OB DECEM ALIAS Z OIEI
 NIMIUMST E NE CLAMA PETITO HASCE A ME DECEM
 A UXORI EMUNDA ANCILLULAST TUM PLUSCULA
 SUPELLECTILE OPUS EST SUMPTUM AD NUPTIAS
 HIS REBUS SANE PONE INQUIT DECEM MINAS
 Z SESCENTAS PROINDE SCRIBITO MIHI DICAS
 NIHIL DO IMPURATUS ME ILLE UT ETIAM INRIDEAT
 E QUAESO EGO DABO QUIESCE TU MODO FILIUM
 FAC UT ILLAM DUCAT NOS QUAM UOLUMUS B EI MIHI
 GETA OCCIDISTI ME TUIS FALLACIIS
 E MEA CAUSA EICITUR ME HOC EST AEQUOM AMITTERE
 A QUANTUM POTEST ME CERTIOREM INQUIT FACE
 SI ILLAM DANT HANC UT TAM NE INCERTUS SIEM
 NAM ILLI MIHI DOTIM IAM CONSTITUERUNT DARE
 Z IAM ACCIPIAT ILLIS REPUDIUM RENUNTiet
 HAN DUCAT A QUAE QUIDEM ILLI RES UORTAT MALE
 E OPPORTUNE ADEO ARGENTUM NUNC MECUM ATTULI

ALIQUANTULUM QUAE ADFERRET UT DISSOLUEREM 655
 QUAE DEBEO ETIAM NUNC SI UOLT DEMIPHO
 DARE QUANTUM AB HAC ACCIPIO QUAE SPONSAST MIHI
 NULLAM MIHI MALLIM QUAM ISTANC UXOREM DARI
 B UTRUM STULTITIA FACERE HUNC AN MALITIA
 DICAM SCIENTEM AN INPRUDENTEM INCERTUS SUM 660
 Z QUID SI ANIMAM DEBET A AGER OPPOSITUS PIGNORI
 OB DECEM MINAS EST Z AGE AGE IAM DUCAT DABO
 A AEDICULAE ITEM SUNT OB DECEM ALIAS Z OIEI
 NIMIUMST E NE CLAMA PETITO HASCE A ME DECEM
 A UXORI EMUNDA ANCILLULAST TUM PLUSCULA 665
 SUPELLECTILE OPUS EST SUMPTUM AD NUPTIAS
 HIS REBUS SANE PONE INQUIT DECEM MINAS
 Z SESCENTAS PROINDE SCRIBITO MIHI DICAS
 NIHIL DO IMPURATUS ME ILLE UT ETIAM INRIDEAT
 E QUAESO EGO DABO QUIESCE TU MODO FILIUM 670
 FAC UT ILLAM DUCAT NOS QUAM UOLUMUS B EI MIHI
 GETA OCCIDISTI ME TUIS FALLACIIS
 E MEA CAUSA EICITUR ME HOC EST AEQUOM AMITTERE
 A QUANTUM POTEST ME CERTIOREM INQUIT FACE
 SI ILLAM DANT HANC UT TAM NE INCERTUS SIEM 675
 NAM ILLI MIHI DOTIM IAM CONSTITUERUNT DARE
 Z IAM ACCIPIAT ILLIS REPUDIUM RENUNTiet
 HAN DUCAT A QUAE QUIDEM ILLI RES UORTAT MALE
 E OPPORTUNE ADEO ARGENTUM NUNC MECUM ATTULI

661 PIGNORI: after this word, EST added by corr.
 rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

662 EST: word crossed out and added at the end of
 line 661 by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov.
 (K.)

666 SUMPTUM: words OPUS EST repeated above the
 line before SUMPTUM by corr. rec.
 (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

668 PROINDE: letter E added above PR and O crossed
 out by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.),
 by A2 (Mar.) to read PERINDE; MIHI:
 word iam added above the line before
 MIHI by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

670 FILIUM: letter M crossed out and S added by
 corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2
 (Ash.) to read FILIUS

675 TAM: letter M added above the line before TAM,
 letter I added before TAM and T added a-
 bove TA by Iov. (K.), (Mar.) to read
 MITTAM. Pr. notes only MT corrections by
 corr. rec. to read MITTAM

FRUCTUM QUEM LEMNI UXORIS REDDUNT PRAEDIA
INDE SUMAM UXORI TIBI OPUS ESSE DIXERO

SANTIPHO A GETA

ADULESCENS SERUUS

B GETA A HEM B QUID EGISTI A EMUNXI ARGENTO SENES
B SATINE EST A NESICIO HERCLE TANTUM IUSSUS SUM
B EHO UERBERO ALIUD MIHI RESPONDES AC ROGO
A QUID ERGO NARRAS B QUID EGO NARREM OPERA TUA
AD RESTIM MIHI QUIDEM RES REDIT PLANISSIME
UT TE QUIDEM OMNES DI DEAEQUE SUPERI INFERI
MALIS EXEMPLIS PERDANT EM SI QUID UELIS
HUIC MANDES QUOD QUIDEM RECTE CURATUM UELIS
QUID MINUS UTIBILE FUIT QUAM HOC UOLNUS TANGERE
AUT NOMINARE UXOREM INIECTA EST SPES PATRI
POSSE ILLAM EXTRUDI CEDO NUNC PORRO PHORMIO
DOTE SI ACCIPIET UXOR DUCENDA EST DOMUM
QUID FIET A NON ENIM DUCET B NOUI CETERUM
CUM ARGENTUM REPETET NOSTRA CAUSA SCILICET
IN NERUOM POTIUS IBIT A NIHIL EST ANTIPHO
QUIN MALE NARRANDO POSSIT DEPRAUARIER
TU ID QUOD BONI EST EXCERPIS DICIS QUOD MALI EST
AUDI NUNC CONTRA IAM SI ARGENTUM ACCEPERIT
DUCENDA EST UXOR UT AIS CONCEDO TIBI
SPATIUM QUIDEM TANDEM APPARANDAS NUPTIAS
UOCANDI SACRIFICANDI DABITUR PAULULUM

FRUCTUM QUEM LEMNI UXORIS REDDUNT PRAEDIA
INDE SUMAM UXORI TIBI OPUS ESSE DIXERO

680

B ANTIPHO A GETA

ADULESCENS SERUUS

B GETA A HEM B QUID EGISTI A EMUNXI ARGENTO SENES
B SATINE EST A NESICIO HERCLE TANTUM IUSSUS SUM
B EHO UERBERO ALIUD MIHI RESPONDES AC ROGO
A QUID ERGO NARRAS B QUID EGO NARREM OPERA TUA
AD RESTIM MIHI QUIDEM RES REDIT PLANISSIME
UT TE QUIDEM OMNES DI DEAEQUE SUPERI INFERI
MALIS EXEMPLIS PERDANT EM SI QUID UELIS
HUIC MANDES QUOD QUIDEM RECTE CURATUM UELIS
QUID MINUS UTIBILE FUIT QUAM HOC UOLNUS TANGERE
AUT NOMINARE UXOREM INIECTA EST SPES PATRI
POSSE ILLAM EXTRUDI CEDO NUNC PORRO PHORMIO
DOTE SI ACCIPIET UXOR DUCENDA EST DOMUM
QUID FIET A NON ENIM DUCET B NOUI CETERUM
CUM ARGENTUM REPETET NOSTRA CAUSA SCILICET
IN NERUOM POTIUS IBIT A NIHIL EST ANTIPHO
QUIN MALE NARRANDO POSSIT DEPRAUARIER
TU ID QUOD BONI EST EXCERPIS DICIS QUOD MALI EST
AUDI NUNC CONTRA IAM SI ARGENTUM ACCEPERIT
DUCENDA EST UXOR UT AIS CONCEDO TIBI
SPATIUM QUIDEM TANDEM APPARANDAS NUPTIAS
UOCANDI SACRIFICANDI DABITUR PAULULUM

685

695

700

- 681 INDE: cancel marks over N and E by Iov. (K.) to read ID
- 683 EST: word id written above by Iov. (Pr.), (K.)
- 690 UOLNUS: letters O and N crossed out and C written above N by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Ash.) to read ULCUS
- 701 APPARANDAS: letter I written above last A by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read APPARANDIS; NUPTIAS: letter I written above last A by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read NUPTIIS
- 702 SACRIFICANDI: first I converted to E by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read SACREFICANDI

INTEREA AMICI QUOD POLLICITI SUNT DABUNT
INDE ISTE REDDET B QUAM OB REM AUT QUID DICET A ROGAS
QUOD RES POSTILLA MONSTRA EUENERUNT MIHI 705
INTRO IIT IN AEDIS ATER ALIENUS CANIS
ANGUIS PER INPLUUIUM DECIDIT DE TEGULIS
GALLINA CECINIT INTERDIXIT HARIOLUS
HARISPEX UETUIT ANTE BRUMAM AUTEM NOUI
NEGOTII INCIPERE QUAE CAUSAST IUSTISSIMA 710
HAEC FIENT B UT MODO FIANT A FIENT ME UIDE
PATER EXIT ABI DIC ESSE ARGENTUM PHAEDRIAE
Z DEMIPHO E CHREMES A GETA
SENESES II SERUUS

INTEREA AMICI QUOD POLLICITI SUNT DABUNT
INDE ISTE REDDET B QUAM OB REM AUT QUID DICET A ROGAS
QUOD RES POSTILLA MONSTRA EUENERUNT MIHI 705
INTRO IIT IN AEDIS ATER ALIENUS CANIS
ANGUIS PER INPLUUIUM DECIDIT DE TEGULIS
GALLINA CECINIT INTERDIXIT HARIOLUS
HARISPEX UETUIT ANTE BRUMAM AUTEM NOUI
NEGOTII INCIPERE QUAE CAUSAST IUSTISSIMA 710
HAEC FIENT B UT MODO FIANT A FIENT ME UIDE
PATER EXIT ABI DIC ESSE ARGENTUM PHAEDRIAE

Z DEMIPHO E CHREMES A GETA
SENESES II SERUUS

Z QUIETUS ESTO INQUAM EGO CURABO NE QUID UERBORUM DUIT
HOC TEMERE NUMQUAM AMITTAM EGO A ME QUIN MIHI TESTIS
ADHIBEAM
CUM DEM ET QUAM OB REM DEM COMMEMORABO A UT CAUTUST UBI
NIHIL OPUS 715
E ATQUI ITA OPUS FACTOST. ET MATURA DUM LIBIDO EADEM HAEC
MANET
NAM SI ALTERA ILLAEC MAGIS INSTABIT FORSITAN NOS REICIAT
Z REM IPSAM PUTASTI DUC ME AD EUM ERGO A NON MOROR E UBI HOC
EGERIS
TRANSITO AD UXOREM MEAM UT CONUENIAT HANC PRIUS QUAM HINC
ABIT
DICAT EAM DARE NOS PHORMIONI NUPTUM NE SUSCENSEAT 720
ET MAGIS ESSE ILLUM IDONEUM QUI IPSI SIT. FAMILIARIOR
NOS NOSTRO OFFICIO NON DIGRESSOS ESSE QUANTUM IS UOLUERIT
DATUM ESSE DOTIS Z QUID TUA MALUM ID REFERT E MAGNI
DEMIPHO
NON SATIS EST TUUM TE OFFICIUM FECISSE SI NON ID FAMA
ADPROBAT
UOLO IPSIUS QUOQUE UOLUNTATE HAEC FIERI NE SE EIECTAM
PRAEDICET 725

710 INCIPERE: first I inserted above the line before N
by A (Pr.)

713 DUIT: letter N added above IT by corr. rec. (Pr.),
by Iov. (K.) to read DUINT

724 ID: letters EM added above the line after ID by Iov.
(Pr.), (K.) to read IDEM

IDE NEGOTIUM FACERE POSSUM E MULIER MULIERI MAGIS CONVENIT
 LOCABO USILLAS NUNC EGO REPERIRE POSSIM COGITO

O SOPHRONA

E CHREMES

NUTRIX

SENEX

QUID AGAM QUEM MIHI AMICUM INUENIAM MISERA AUT QUO CONSILIA
 REFERAM AUT UNDE AUXILIUM PETAM

NAM UEREOR ERA NE OB MEUM SUASUM INDIGNA INIURIA ADFICIATUR
 ITA PATREM ADULESCENTIS FACTA HAEC TOLERARE AUDIO UIOLENTER

NAM QUAE HAEC ANUS EST EXANIMATA A FRATRE QUAE EGRESSAST
 ME QUOD UT FACEREM EGESTAS ME INPULIT CUM SCIREM INFIRMAS

HASCE ESSE UT ID CONSULEREM INTEREA UITA UT IN TUTO FORET
 E CERTE EDEPOL NISI ME ANIMUS FALLIT AUT PARUM PROSPICIUNT

OCULI MEAE NUTRICEM GNATAE UIDEO E NEQUE ILLE INUESTIGATUR
 E QUID AGO

E QUI EST EIUS PATER E ADEO MANEO DUM HAEC QUAE LOQUITUR
 MAGIS COGNOSCO

E QUOD SI EUM NUNC REPERIRE POSSIM NIHIL EST QUOD UEREAR
 E EAST IPSA

CONLOQUAR E QUIS HIC LOQUITUR E SOPHRONA
 E ET MEUM NOMEN NOMINAT

E RESPICE AD ME E DI OBSECO UOS ESTNE HIC STILPHO E NON
 E NEGAS

740 E CONCEDE HINC A FORIBUS PAULULUM ISTORSUM SODES SOPHRONA
 NE ME ISTOC POSTHAC NOMINE APPELLASSIS E QUID NON OBSECO

ES QUEM SEMPER TE ESSE DICITASTI E ST E QUID HAS METUIS FORES
 E CONCLUSAM HIC HABEO UXOREM SAEUAM UERUM ISTUC DE NOMINE

EO PERPERAM OLIM DIXI NE UOS FORTE INPRUDENTES FORIS

ISTUC DE NOMINE

EO PERPERAM OLIM DIXI NE UOS FORTE INPRUDENTES FORIS

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

ISTUC DE NOMINE

Z IDEM EGO ISTUC FACERE POSSUM E MULIER MULIERI MAGIS
 CONUENIT

Z ROGABO E UBI ILLAS NUNC EGO REPERIRE POSSIM COGITO

O SOPHRONA

E CHREMES

NUTRIX

SENEX

QUID AGAM QUEM MIHI AMICUM INUENIAM MISERA AUT QUO CONSILIA
 HAEC

REFERAM AUT UNDE AUXILIUM PETAM

NAM UEREOR ERA NE OB MEUM SUASUM INDIGNA INIURIA

ADFICIATUR 730

ITA PATREM ADULESCENTIS FACTA HAEC TOLERARE AUDIO UIOLENTER
 E NAM QUAE HAEC ANUS EST EXANIMATA A FRATRE QUAE EGRESSAST

MEO

QUOD UT FACEREM EGESTAS ME INPULIT CUM SCIREM INFIRMAS
 NUPTIAS

HASCE ESSE UT ID CONSULEREM INTEREA UITA UT IN TUTO FORET
 E CERTE EDEPOL NISI ME ANIMUS FALLIT AUT PARUM PROSPICIUNT

OCULI 735

MEAE NUTRICEM GNATAE UIDEO E NEQUE ILLE INUESTIGATUR

E QUID AGO

E QUI EST EIUS PATER E ADEO MANEO DUM HAEC QUAE LOQUITUR
 MAGIS COGNOSCO

E QUOD SI EUM NUNC REPERIRE POSSIM NIHIL EST QUOD UEREAR
 E EAST IPSA

CONLOQUAR E QUIS HIC LOQUITUR E SOPHRONA

E ET MEUM NOMEN NOMINAT

E RESPICE AD ME E DI OBSECO UOS ESTNE HIC STILPHO E NON
 E NEGAS 740

E CONCEDE HINC A FORIBUS PAULULUM ISTORSUM SODES SOPHRONA
 NE ME ISTOC POSTHAC NOMINE APPELLASSIS E QUID NON OBSECO

ES

QUEM SEMPER TE ESSE DICITASTI E ST E QUID HAS METUIS FORES
 E CONCLUSAM HIC HABEO UXOREM SAEUAM UERUM ISTUC DE NOMINE

EO PERPERAM OLIM DIXI NE UOS FORTE INPRUDENTES FORIS 745

736 AGO: above letter O, only M written very lightly by Iov. (Pr.), (K.)

737 ADEO: letters NE written above the line after ADEO by Iov. (Pr.), (K.) to read ADEONE; HAEC: in his app. crit., K. states "HAEC A: EA Iov. (?)." Letters H and C appear to me to be crossed out leaving AE as the reading. These are the only visible corrections.

EFFUTTIRETIS ATQUE ID PORRO ALIQUA UXOR MEA RESCISCERET
 Θ ISTOC POL NOS TE HIC INUENIRE MISERAE NUMQUAM POTUIMUS
 E EHO DIC MIHI QUID REI TIBI EST CUM FAMILIA HAC UNDE EXIS
 UBI ILLAE SUNT Θ MISERAM ME E HEM QUID EST UIUONTNE
 Θ UIUIT GNATA
 MATREM IPSAM EX AEGRITUDINE HAC MISERAM MORS CONSECUTA
 EST 750
 E MALE FACTUM Θ EGO AUTEM QUAE ESSEM ANUS DESERTA AEGENS
 IGNOTA
 UT POTUI UIRGINEM NUPTUM LOCAUI HUIC ADULESCENTI
 HARUM QUI EST DOMINUS AEDIUM E ANTIPHONIN Θ EM ISTI IPSI
 E QUID DUASNE UXORES HABET Θ AU OBSECO UNAM ILLE QUIDEM
 HANC SOLAM
 E QUID ILLAM ALTERAM QUAE DICITUR COGNATA Θ HAEC ERGOST
 E QUID AIS 755
 Θ COMPOSITO FACTUMST. QUO MODO HANC AMANS HABERE POSSET
 SINE DOTE E DI UESTRAM FIDEM QUAM SAEPE FORTE TEMERE
 EUENIUNT QUAE NON AUDEAS OPTARE OFFENDI ADUENIENS
 QUOCUM UOLEBAM ET UT UOLEBAM CONLOCATAM AMARI
 QUOD NOS AMBO OPERE MAXIMO DABAMUS OPERAM UT FIERET 760
 SINE NOSTRA CURA MAXIMA SUA CURA SOLUS FECIT
 Θ NUNC QUID OPUS FACTO SIT UIDE PATER ADULESCENTIS UENIT
 EUMQUE ANIMO INIQUO HOC OPPIDO FERRE AIUNT E NIHIL PERICLIST
 SED PER DEOS ATQUE HOMINES MEAM ESSE HANC CAUE RESCISCAT
 QUISQUAM
 Θ NEMO E ME SCIBIT E SEQUERE ME INTUS CETERA AUDIES 765

Z DEMIPHO A GETA
 SENEX SERUUS

Z NOSTRAPTE CULPA FACIMUS UT MALIS EXPEDIAT ESSE
 DUM NIMIUM DICI NOS BONOS STUDEMUS ET BENIGNOS

761 SOLUS: letters US erased and A superimposed by corr.
 rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read SOLA. K. at-
 tributes LA to Iov.
 766 MALIS: letter I changed to O by corr. rec. (Pr.), by
 Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read MALOS

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quy...
MITTAS

ITAVCLASNICRAILACASAAIQUOC UNINONNIDSNIIC
ACCIPERE AB ILLO INIURIAM ETIAM ARGENTUMST. ULTRO OBIECTUM
UT SIT QUI UIUAT DUM ALIUT ALIQUID FLAGITII CONFICIAT
ANISSIME IIS NUNC PRAEMIUMST QUI RECTA PRAUA FACIUNT
A --RISSIME Z UT STULTISSIME QUIDEM ILLE REM GESSERIMUS
A MODO UT HOC CONSILIO POSSIET DISCEDI UT ISTAM DUCAT
Z ETIAMNE ID DUBIUMST A HAUD SCIO HERCLE UT HOMOST AN MUTET
ANIMUM Z HEM MUTET AUTEM A NESCIO UERUM SI FORTE DICO 775
Z SIC FACIAM UT FRATER CENSUIT UT UXOREM EIUS HUC ADDUCAM
CUM ISTA UT LOQUATUR TU GETA ABI PRAE NUNTIA HANC UENTURAM
A ARGENTUM INVENTUMST. PHAEDRIAE DE IURGIO SILETUR
PROUISUM EST NE IN PRAESENTI HAEC HINC ABEAT QUID NUNC
PORRO
QUID FIET IN EODEM LUTO HAESITAS UORSURAM SOLUES 780
GETA PRAESENS QUOD FUERAT MALUM IN DIEM ABIIT PLAGAE
CRESCUNT
NISI PROSPICIS NUNC HINC DOMUM IBO AC PHANIUM EDOCEBO
NE QUID UEREATUR PHORMIONEM AUT EIUS ORATIONEM

Z DEMIPHO B NAUSISTRATA
SENEX MULIER

ACEDUAVIT SOLB NAUSISTRATA FACILLANT LACET VANO BIS
NUSQUAM IN TALIO QUOD EST FACIUNDUM FACIAT B FACIAM
PARITER NUNC OPERA ME ADIUVES AC RE DUDUM OPITULATA ES
FACTUM UOLO AC POL MINUS QUEO UIRI CULPA QUAM ME DIGNUMST
Z QUID AUTEM B QUIA POL MEI PATRIS BENE PARTA INDILIGENTER
TUTATUR NAM EX IIS PRAEDIIS TALENTA ARGENTITI BINA
STATIM CAPIEBAT UIR UIRO QUID PRAESTAT Z BINANQUAESO 790

TER.

ITA FUGIAS NE PRAETER CASAM QUOD DICUNT NONNE ID SATIS ERAT
ACCIPERE AB ILLO INIURIAM ETIAM ARGENTUMST. ULTRO OBIECTUM
UT SIT QUI UIUAT DUM ALIUT ALIQUID FLAGITII CONFICIAT 770
A --ANISSIME IIS NUNC PRAEMIUMST QUI RECTA PRAUA FACIUNT
A --RISSIME Z UT STULTISSIME QUIDEM ILLE REM GESSERIMUS
A MODO UT HOC CONSILIO POSSIET DISCEDI UT ISTAM DUCAT
Z ETIAMNE ID DUBIUMST A HAUD SCIO HERCLE UT HOMOST AN MUTET
ANIMUM Z HEM MUTET AUTEM A NESCIO UERUM SI FORTE DICO 775
Z SIC FACIAM UT FRATER CENSUIT UT UXOREM EIUS HUC ADDUCAM
CUM ISTA UT LOQUATUR TU GETA ABI PRAE NUNTIA HANC UENTURAM
A ARGENTUM INVENTUMST. PHAEDRIAE DE IURGIO SILETUR
PROUISUM EST NE IN PRAESENTI HAEC HINC ABEAT QUID NUNC
PORRO

QUID FIET IN EODEM LUTO HAESITAS UORSURAM SOLUES 780
GETA PRAESENS QUOD FUERAT MALUM IN DIEM ABIIT PLAGAE
CRESCUNT

NISI PROSPICIS NUNC HINC DOMUM IBO AC PHANIUM EDOCEBO
NE QUID UEREATUR PHORMIONEM AUT EIUS ORATIONEM

Z DEMIPHO B NAUSISTRATA
SENEX MULIER

Z AGE DUM UT SOLES NAUSISTRATA FAC ILLA UT PLACETUR NOBIS
UT SUA UOLUNTATE ID QUOD EST FACIUNDUM FACIAT B FACIAM 785
Z PARITER NUNC OPERA ME ADIUVES AC RE DUDUM OPITULATA ES
B FACTUM UOLO AC POL MINUS QUEO UIRI CULPA QUAM ME DIGNUMST
Z QUID AUTEM B QUIA POL MEI PATRIS BENE PARTA INDILIGENTER
TUTATUR NAM EX IIS PRAEDIIS TALENTA ARGENTITI BINA
STATIM CAPIEBAT UIR UIRO QUID PRAESTAT Z BINANQUAESO 790

768 PRAETER: letters MITTAS written above the line after
PRAETER by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)
to read PRAETERMITTAS; DICUNT: letters DIC
erased and IA superimposed by corr. rec.
(Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read AIUNT
770 CONFICIAT: second I crossed out, letter N written
above the line and the C changed to an
uncial G by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov.
(K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read CONFINGAT
771A ---ANISSIME: traces of the character designation A
remain but the first two letters of
the first word PL (according to Ms.
tradition) have disappeared. Iov. does
not touch the codex here (Pr.)
772 ---RISSIME: first two letters of the first word UE
(according to Ms. tradition) not visible
due to page damage

- 776 SIC: word SIC (?) erased and ITA superimposed by
corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.)
- 780 UORSURAM: letter O erased and E superimposed by
corr. rec. (Pr.) to read UERSURAM
- 790 UIR: word EM written above UIR by Iov. (Pr.),
(K.), by A2 (Mar.)

B AC REBUS UILLIORIBUS MULTO TAMEN TALENTA BINA Z HUI
B QUID HAEC UIDENTUR Z SCILICET B UIRUM ME NAT UELLEM
EGO OSTENDEREM Z CERTO SCIO B QUO PACTO Z PARCE SODES
UT POSSIS CUM ILLA NE TE ADULESCENS MULIER DEFETIGET

B NAUSISTRATA E CHREMES Z DEMIPHO

MULIER SENES II

B FACIAM UT IUBES SED MEUM UIRUM ABS TE EXIRE UIDEO
E EHEM DEMIPHO 795
IAM ILLI DATUM EST. ARGENTUM Z CURAUI ILICO E NOLLEM
DATUM
EI UIDEO UXOREM PAENE PLUS QUAM SAT ERAT Z CUR NOLLES
CHREMES
E IAM RECTE Z QUID TU ECQUID LOCUTUS CUM ISTAC QUAM OB REM
HANC DUCIM--
E TRANSEGI Z QUID AIT TANDEM E ABDUCI NON POTEST Z QUI NON
POTEST
E QUIA UTERQUE UTRIQUE EST CORDI Z QUID ISTUC NOSTRA
E MAGNI PRAETERHAC 800
COGNATAM COMPERI ESSE NOBIS Z QUID DELIRAS E SIC ERIT
NON TEMERE DICO REDI MECUM IN MEMORIAM SATINE SANUS ES
B AU OBSECRO UIDE NE INCOGNATAM PECCES Z NON EST E NE NEGA
PATRIS NOMEN ALIUT DUCTUM EST HOC TU ERRASTI Z NON NORAT
PATREM
E NORAT Z CUR ALIUT DIXIT E NUMQUAMNE HODIE CONCEDES
MIHI 805
NEQUE INTELEGES Z SI TU NIHIL NARRAS E PERDIS B MIROR
QUID HOC SIET 806
B UT PROPRIOR ILLI QUAM EGO SUM AC TU NEMOST Z DI UESTRAM
FIDEM 808
EAMUS AD IPSAM UNA OMNIS NOS AUT SCIRE AUT NESCIRE HOC
UOLO E AH
Z QUID EST E ITAN PARUAM MIHI FIDEM ESSE APUT TE Z UIN ME
CREDERE 810
UIN SATIS QUAESITUM MIHI ISTUC ESSE AGE FIAT QUID ILLA
FILIA
AMICI NOSTRI QUID FUTURUMST E RECTE Z HANC IGITUR MITTIMUS
E QUID NI Z ILLA MANEAT E SIC Z IRE IGITUR TIBI LICET
NAUSISTRATA 813
Z EQUIDEM HERCLE NESCIO UIN SCIRE AT ITA ME SERUET
IUPPITER 809

792 NAT UELLEM: letters UM written above the line after
NAT by Iov. (Pr.) to read NATUM. Mar.
incorrectly states A as reading
NATUUELLEM

793 CERTO: K incorrectly states "CERTA A2..."

- 798 DUCIM--: last two letters US (according to Ms. tradition) not visible due to page damage
- 802 MEMORIAM SATINE: space left in A for rubricator to write character designation unfilled until added corr. rec.
(Pr.)
- 803: Pr. suggests Z as an object of correction by corr. rec. but no other editor mentions it. Further, no such correction is visible on microfilm or xerox
- 804 DUCTUM: letter I written above the first U by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read DICTUM
- 806 SIET: K. and MAR. incorrectly state "EST A2..."
- 807: line omitted from rightful place but written after last line of the folium, line 813. Notice of omission given by a mark in the margin between lines 806 and 808 by A. Before UIN SCIRE, E erased (Pr.)

SIC POL COMMODIUS ESSE IN OMNIS ARBITROR QUAM UT COEPERAS
 MANERE HANC NAM PERLIBERALIS UISAST CUM UIDI MIHI 815
 Z QUID ISTUC NEGOTIST E IAMNE OPPERUIT OSTIUM Z IAM E O
 IUPPITER
 DI NOS RESPICIUNT GNATAM INUENI NUPTAM CUM TUO FILIO
 Z HEM
 QUO PACTO POTUIT E NON SATIS TUTUS EST AD NARRANDUM HIC
 LOCUS
 Z AT TU INTRO ABI E HEUS NE FILI QUIDEM HOC NOSTRI
 RESCISCANT UOLO

B ANTIPHO

ADULESCENS

LAETUS SUM UT MEAE RES SESE HABENT FRATRI OPTIGISSE QUOD
 QUAM SCITUMST. EIUS MODI IN ANIMO PARE CUPIDITATES
 QUAS CUM RES ADUERSAE SIENT PAULO MEDERI POSSIS
 HIC SIMUL ARGENTUM REPPERIT CURA SESE EXPEDIUIT
 EGO NULLO POSSUM REMEDIO ME EUOLUERE EX HIS TURBIS
 QUIN SI HOC CELETUR IN METU SIN PATEFIT IN PROBO SIEM 825
 NEQUE ME DOMUM NUNC RECIPEREM NI MIHI ESSET SPES OSTENTA
 HUIUSCE HABENDAE SED UBINAM GETAM INUENIRE POSSIM
 UT ROGEM QUOD TEMPUS CONUENIUNDI PATRIS ME CAPERE SUADEAT

Y PHORMIO

B ANTIPHO

PARASITUS

ADULESCENS

ARGENTUM ACCEPI TRADIDI LENONI ABDUXI MULIEREM
 CURAUI PROPRIA UT PHAEDRIA POTERETUR NAM EMISSAST
 MANU 830
 NUNC UNA MIHI RES ETIAM RESTAT QUAE EST CONFICIENDA OTIUM
 AB SENIBUS AD POTANDUM UT HABEAM NAM ALIQUOD HOC SUMAS
 DIES
 B SED PHORMIOST. QUID AIS Y QUID B QUIDNAM NUNC FACTURUS
 PHAEDRIA

.TER.

71r

B SIC POL COMMODIUS ESSE IN OMNIS ARBITROR QUAM UT COEPERAS
 MANERE HANC NAM PERLIBERALIS UISAST CUM UIDI MIHI 815
 Z QUID ISTUC NEGOTIST E IAMNE OPPERUIT OSTIUM Z IAM E O
 IUPPITER
 DI NOS RESPICIUNT GNATAM INUENI NUPTAM CUM TUO FILIO
 Z HEM
 QUO PACTO POTUIT E NON SATIS TUTUS EST AD NARRANDUM HIC
 LOCUS
 Z AT TU INTRO ABI E HEUS NE FILI QUIDEM HOC NOSTRI
 RESCISCANT UOLO

B ANTIPHO

ADULESCENS

B LAETUS SUM UT MEAE RES SESE HABENT FRATRI OPTIGISSE QUOD
 UOLT 820
 QUAM SCITUMST. EIUS MODI IN ANIMO PARE CUPIDITATES
 QUAS CUM RES ADUERSAE SIENT PAULO MEDERI POSSIS
 HIC SIMUL ARGENTUM REPPERIT CURA SESE EXPEDIUIT
 EGO NULLO POSSUM REMEDIO ME EUOLUERE EX HIS TURBIS
 QUIN SI HOC CELETUR IN METU SIN PATEFIT IN PROBO SIEM 825
 NEQUE ME DOMUM NUNC RECIPEREM NI MIHI ESSET SPES OSTENTA
 HUIUSCE HABENDAE SED UBINAM GETAM INUENIRE POSSIM
 UT ROGEM QUOD TEMPUS CONUENIUNDI PATRIS ME CAPERE SUADEAT

Y PHORMIO

B ANTIPHO

PARASITUS

ADULESCENS

Y ARGENTUM ACCEPI TRADIDI LENONI ABDUXI MULIEREM
 CURAUI PROPRIA UT PHAEDRIA POTERETUR NAM EMISSAST
 MANU 830
 NUNC UNA MIHI RES ETIAM RESTAT QUAE EST CONFICIENDA OTIUM
 AB SENIBUS AD POTANDUM UT HABEAM NAM ALIQUOD HOC SUMAS
 DIES
 B SED PHORMIOST. QUID AIS Y QUID B QUIDNAM NUNC FACTURUS
 PHAEDRIA

817: Pr. suggests M as a correction in a word on this line. Presumably, he is referring to a "touch up" of the M of the last word, HEM

821 PARE: letters RE written above the line after PARE by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read PARERE. First E was supposed to be changed to A to read PARARE

QUO PACTO SATIETATEM AMORIS AIT SE UELLE ABSUMERE
 Y UICISSIM PARTIS TUAS ACTURUS EST B QUAS Y UT FUGITET
 PATREM 835
 TE SUAS ROGAUIT RURSUM UT AGERES CAUSAM UT PRO SE DICERES
 NAM POTATURUS EST. APUT ME EGO ME IRE SENIBUS UNIUM
 DICAM AD MERCATUM ANCILLULAM EMPTUM QUAM DUDUM DIXIT GETA
 NE CUM HIC NON UIDEANT ME CONFICERE CREDANT ARGENTUM SUUM
 SET OSTIUM CONCREPUIT. ABS TE B UIDE QUI EGREDITUR Y GETAST

A GETA B ANTIPHO Y PHORMIO

SERUUS ADULESCENS PARASITUS

A O FORTUNA O FORS FORTUNA QUANTIS COMMODITATIBUS 841
 QUAM SUBITO MEO ERO ANTIPHONI OPE UESTRA HUNC ONERASTIS
 DIEM
 B QUID NAM HIC SIBI UOLT A NOSQUE AMICOS EIUS EXONERASTIS
 METU
 SED EGO NUNC MIHI CESSO QUI NON UMERUM HUNC ONERO PALLIO
 ADQUE HOMINEM PROPERO INUENIRE UT HAEC QUAE CONTIGERIT
 SCIAT 845
 B NUNC TU INTELLEGIS HIC QUID HIC NARRET Y NUM TU B NIHIL
 Y TANTUNDEM EGO
 A AD LENONEM HINC IRE PERGAM IBI NUNC SUNT B HEUS GETA
 A EM TIBI
 NUM MIRUM AUT NOUOM EST REUOCARE CURSUM QUO INSTITUERIS
 B GETA
 A PERGIT HERCLE NUMQUAM TU ODIO TUO ME UINCES B NON MANES
 A UAPULA B ID QUIDEM TIBI IAM FIET NISI RESTITIS UERBERO 850
 A FAMILIORRIOREM OPORTET ESSE HUNC MITATUR MALUM SET ISNE
 EST
 QUEM QUAERO AN NON IPSUS EST CONGREDIARE ACTUTUM B QUID
 EST
 A O OMNIUM QUANTUM EST QUI UIUONT HOMO HOMINUM ORNATISSIME
 NAM SINE CONTROVERSA AB DIS SOLUS DILIGERE ANTIPHO
 B ITA UELIM SED QUID ISTUC CREDAM ITA ESSE MIHI DICI
 UELIM 855
 A SATINE EST SI TE DILIBUTUM GAUDIO REDDO B ENICAS

834 ABSUMERE: letters AB crossed out by Iov. (K.), by
 corr. rec. (Pr.) to read SUMERE

836 SUAS: letter M written over second S by corr. rec.
 (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Ash.) to read SUAM

837 SENIBUS UNIUM: the initial S of the second word left
 out by A

838 QUAM DUDUM: Mar. incorrectly states "DUDUM QUAM A"

846 NUNC: second N crossed out and M added by corr. rec.
 (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read NUM(C)

- 849 PERGIT: letter T crossed out and S written above by
corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read PERGIS
- 850 UAPULA: letters BIS written above by corr. rec. (Pr.),
by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.), (Ash.) to read
UAPULABIS
- 851 MITATUR: letters NI written above by corr. rec. (Pr.)
to read MINITATUR
- 852 CONGREDIARE: letter A crossed out and I changed to E by
corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read
CONGREDERE
- 853 ORNATISSIME: letter N crossed out and NO written above
OR by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.),
by A2 (Mar.) to read ONORATISSIME
- 854 DILIGERE: after the second E, above the line is an I
by A (Pr.) and above this I is an S by corr.
rec. (Pr.). These observances are made by
no other editor.

QUINTUS HINC POLLICITATIONES AUFER ET QUOD FERS CEDO A OH
 TU QUOQUE ADERAS PHORMIO Y ADERAM SED TU CESSAS A ACCIPEM
 UT MODO ARGENTUM TIBI DEDIMUS. APUT FORUM RECTA DOMUM
 SUMUS PROPECTI INTEREA MITTIT ERUS ME AD UXOREM TUAM 860
 B QUAM OB REM A OMITTO PROLOQUI NAM NIHIL AD HANC REM EST
 ANTIPHO
 UBI IN GYNAECEUM IRE OCCIPIO PUER AD ME ACCURRIT MIDA
 PONE REPREHENDIT PALLIO RESUPINAT RESPICIO ROGO
 QUAM OB REM RETINEAT ME AIT SESE UETITUM INTRO AD ERAM
 ACCED---
 SOPHRONA MODO FRATREM HUC INQUIT SENIS INTRODUXIT
 CHREMEM 865
 EUMQUE NUNC ESSE INTUS CUM ILLIS HOC UBI EGO AUDIUI AD
 FORES
 SUSPENSU GRADU PLACIDE IRE PERREXI ACCESSI ASSTITI
 ANIMAM COMPRESSI AUREM ADMOVI ITA ANIMUM COEPI ATTENDERE
 HOC MODO SERMONEM CAPTANS Y EU GETA A HIC PULCHERRIMUM
 FACINUS AUDIUI ITAQUE PAENE HERCLE EXCLAMAUI GAUDIO 870
 B QUOD A QUOD NAM ARBITRARE B NESCIO A ATQUI MIRIFICISSIMUM
 PATRUUS TUUS EST PATER INVENTUS PHANIO UXORI TUAE
 B QUID AIS A CUM EIUS CONSUEUIT OLIM MATRE IN LEMNO
 CLANCULUM
 Y SOMNIUM UTIN HAEC IGNORARET SUUM PATREM A ALIQUID CREDITO
 PHORMIO ESSE CAUSAE SED MEN CENSEN POTUISSE OMNIA 875
 INTELLEGERE EXTRA OSTIUM INTUS QUAE INTER SESE IPSI
 EGERINT
 B ATQUE EGO QUOQUE INAUDIUI ILLAM FABULAM A IMMO ETIAM DABO
 QUO MAGIS CREDAS PATRUUS INTEREA INDE HUC EGREDITUR FORAS
 HAUD MULTO POST CUM PATRE IDEM INDE RECIPIT SE INTRO DENUO
 AIT UTERQUE TIBI POTESTATEM EIUS ADHIBENDAE DARE 880
 DENIQUE EGO MISSUS SUM TE UT REQUIREREM ATQUE ADDUCEREM

Y QUIN TU HINC POLLICITATIONES AUFER ET QUOD FERS CEDO A OH
 TU QUOQUE ADERAS PHORMIO Y ADERAM SED TU CESSAS A ACCIPE
 EM

UT MODO ARGENTUM TIBI DEDIMUS. APUT FORUM RECTA DOMUM
 SUMUS PROPECTI INTEREA MITTIT ERUS ME AD UXOREM TUAM 860
 B QUAM OB REM A OMITTO PROLOQUI NAM NIHIL AD HANC REM EST
 ANTIPHO

UBI IN GYNAECEUM IRE OCCIPIO PUER AD ME ACCURRIT MIDA
 PONE REPREHENDIT PALLIO RESUPINAT RESPICIO ROGO
 QUAM OB REM RETINEAT ME AIT SESE UETITUM INTRO AD ERAM
 ACCED---

SOPHRONA MODO FRATREM HUC INQUIT SENIS INTRODUXIT
 CHREMEM 865
 EUMQUE NUNC ESSE INTUS CUM ILLIS HOC UBI EGO AUDIUI AD
 FORES

SUSPENSU GRADU PLACIDE IRE PERREXI ACCESSI ASSTITI
 ANIMAM COMPRESSI AUREM ADMOVI ITA ANIMUM COEPI ATTENDERE
 HOC MODO SERMONEM CAPTANS Y EU GETA A HIC PULCHERRIMUM
 FACINUS AUDIUI ITAQUE PAENE HERCLE EXCLAMAUI GAUDIO 870
 B QUOD A QUOD NAM ARBITRARE B NESCIO A ATQUI MIRIFICISSIMUM
 PATRUUS TUUS EST PATER INVENTUS PHANIO UXORI TUAE
 B QUID AIS A CUM EIUS CONSUEUIT OLIM MATRE IN LEMNO

CLANCULUM
 Y SOMNIUM UTIN HAEC IGNORARET SUUM PATREM A ALIQUID CREDITO
 PHORMIO ESSE CAUSAE SED MEN CENSEN POTUISSE OMNIA 875
 INTELLEGERE EXTRA OSTIUM INTUS QUAE INTER SESE IPSI
 EGERINT

B ATQUE EGO QUOQUE INAUDIUI ILLAM FABULAM A IMMO ETIAM DABO
 QUO MAGIS CREDAS PATRUUS INTEREA INDE HUC EGREDITUR FORAS
 HAUD MULTO POST CUM PATRE IDEM INDE RECIPIT SE INTRO DENUO
 AIT UTERQUE TIBI POTESTATEM EIUS ADHIBENDAE DARE 880
 DENIQUE EGO MISSUS SUM TE UT REQUIREREM ATQUE ADDUCEREM

857 AUFER: letter S written above R by corr. rec. (Pr.)
 to read AUFERS

863 REPREHENDIT: letters RE crossed out and AD added above
 by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read
 ADPREHENDIT

864 SESE: first S crossed out and S written above ES by
 corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read ESSE;
 ACCED---: last three letters ERE (ERE) on 71v

874 UTIN: letter N appears to me to be crossed out by
 Iov. (?) to read UTI. No editor mentions it

877 INAUDIUI: letters IN crossed out by Iov. (K.), by corr.
 rec. (Pr.) to read AUDIUI

878 PATRUUS: word TUUS written above the line after PATRUUS
 by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

880 ADHIBENDAE: letters DHI crossed out by Iov. (K.), corr.
 rec. (Pr.) to read ABENDAE

B QUIN ERGO RAPE ME QUID CESSAS A FECERO B HEUS PHORMIO
UALE Y UALE ANTIPHO BENE ITA ME DI AMENT FACTUM GAUDEO

Y PHORMIO

PARASITUS

Y TANTAM FORTUMAN DE INPROUIISO ESSE HIS DATAM
SUMMA ELUDENDI OCCASIOST MIHI NUNC SENES 885
ET PHAEDRIAE CURAM ADIMERE ARGENTARIAM
NE QUOIQUAM SUORUM AEQUALIUM SUPPLEX SIET
NAM IDEM HOC ARGENTUM ITA UT DATUMST. INGRATIIS
EI DATUM ERIT HOC QUI COGAM RE IPSA REPPERI
NUNC GESTUS MIHI UOLTUSQUE EST CAPIENDUS NOUOS 890
SED HINC CONCEDAM IN ANGIPORTUM HOC PROXIMUM
INDE HISCE OSTENDAM ME UBI ERUNT EGRESSI FORAS
QUO ME ADSIMULARAM IRE AD MERCATUM NON EO

Z DEMIPHO E CHREMES Y PHORMIO

SENES II PARASITUS

Z DIS MAGNAGNAS MERITO GRATIAS HABEO ATQUE AGO
QUANDO EUENERE HAEC NOBIS FRATER PROSPERE 895
QUANTUM POTEST NUNC CONUENIUNDUS EST PHORMIO
PRIUS QUAM DILAPIDAT NOSTRAS TRIGINTA MINAS
UT AUFERAMUS Y DEMIPHONEM SI DOMIST
UISAM UT QUOD Z AD NOS AD TE IBAMUS PHORMIO
Y DE EADEM HAC FORTASSE CAUSA Z ITA HERCLE Y CREDIDI 900
QUID AD ME IBATIS Z RIDICULUM Y UEREBAMINI
NE NON ID FACEREM QUOD RECEPISSEM SEMEL

882 HEUS: HEUS crossed out and words O MI written
above by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

B QUIN ERGO RAPE ME QUID CESSAS A FECERO B HEUS THORAI
UALE Y UALE ANTIPHO BENE ITA ME DI AMENT FACTUM GAUDEO
Y THORAI

PARASITUS

Y TANTAM FORTUNAM DE INPROUIISO ESSE HIS DATAM
SUMMA ELUDENDI OCCASIOST MIHI NUNC SENES
ET PHAEDRIAE CURAM ADIMERE ARGENTARIAM
NE QUOIQUAM SUORUM AEQUALIUM SUPPLEX SIET
NAM IDEM HOC ARGENTUM ITA UT DATUMST. INGRATIIS
EI DATUM ERIT HOC QUI COGAM RE IPSA REPPERI
NUNC GESTUS MIHI UOLTUSQUE EST CAPIENDUS NOUOS
SED HINC CONCEDAM IN ANGIPORTUM HOC PROXIMUM
INDE HISCE OSTENDAM ME UBI ERUNT EGRESSI FORAS
QUO ME ADSIMULARAM IRE AD MERCATUM NON EO

Z DEMIPHO E CHREMES Y THORAI
SENES II PARASITUS

Z DIS MAGNAGNAS MERITO GRATIAS HABEO ATQUE AGO
QUANDO EUENERE HAEC NOBIS FRATER PROSPERE
QUANTUM POTEST NUNC CONUENIUNDUS EST PHORMIO
PRIUS QUAM DILAPIDAT NOSTRAS TRIGINTA MINAS
UT AUFERAMUS Y DEMIPHONEM SI DOMIST
UISAM UT QUOD Z AD NOS AD TE IBAMUS PHORMIO
Y DE EADEM HAC FORTASSE CAUSA Z ITA HERCLE Y CREDIDI
QUID AD ME IBATIS Z RIDICULUM Y UEREBAMINI
NE NON ID FACEREM QUOD RECEPISSEM SEMEL

HEUS QUANTA QUANTA HAEC ME PAUPERTAS EST TAMEN
 ADHUC CURAUI UNUM HOC QUIDEM UT MIHI ESSET FIDES
 Z EST NE ITA UT DIXI LIBERALIS E OPPIDO
 Y IDQUE ADEO VENIO AD VOS NUNTIATUM DEMIPHO
 PARATUM ME ESSE UBI VULTIS UXOREM DATE
 NAM OMNIS POSTHABUI MIHI RES ITA UTI PAR FUIT
 POSTQUAM ID TANTOPERE UOL UELLE ANIMADUERTERAM
 Z AD HIC DEHORTATUS EST ME NE ILLAM TIBI DAREM
 NAM QUI ERIT RUMOR POPULI INQUIT SI ID FECERIS
 OLIM CUM HONESTE POTUIT TUM NON EST DATA
 EAM NUNC EXTRUDI TURPEST FERME EADEM OMNIA
 QUAE TUTE DUDUM CORAM ME INCUSAUERAS
 Y SATIS SUPERBE INLUDITIS ME Z QUI Y ROGAS
 QUIA NE ALTERAM QUIDEM ILLAM POTERO DUCERE
 NAM QUO RE REDIBO AD EAM QUAM CONTEMPSERIM
 E TUM AUTEM ANTIPHONEM UIDEO AB SESE AMITTERE
 INUITUM EAM INQUE Z TUM AUTEM UIDEO FILIUM
 INUITUM SANE MULIEREM AB SE AMITTERE
 SED TRANSI SODES AD FORUM ATQUE ILLUT MIHI
 ARGENTUM RURSUS IUBE RESCIBI PHORMIO
 Y QUODNE EGO DISCRIPSI PORRO ILLIS QUIBUS DEBUI
 Z QUID IGITUR FIET Y SI UIS MIHI UXOREM DARE
 QUAM DESPONDISTI DUCAM SIN EST. UT UELIS
 MANERE ILLAM APUT TE DOS HIC MANEAT DEMIPHO
 NAM NON EST AEQUOM ME PROPTER VOS DECIPI

HEUS QUANTA QUANTA HAEC ME PAUPERTAS EST TAMEN
 ADHUC CURAUI UNUM HOC QUIDEM UT MIHI ESSET FIDES
 Z ESTNE ITA UT DIXI LIBERALIS E OPPIDO 905
 Y IDQUE ADEO VENIO AD VOS NUNTIATUM DEMIPHO
 PARATUM ME ESSE UBI VULTIS UXOREM DATE
 NAM OMNIS POSTHABUI MIHI RES ITA UTI PAR FUIT
 POSTQUAM ID TANTOPERE UOL UELLE ANIMADUERTERAM
 Z AD HIC DEHORTATUS EST ME NE ILLAM TIBI DAREM 910
 NAM QUI ERIT RUMOR POPULI INQUIT SI ID FECERIS
 OLIM CUM HONESTE POTUIT TUM NON EST DATA
 EAM NUNC EXTRUDI TURPEST FERME EADEM OMNIA
 QUAE TUTE DUDUM CORAM ME INCUSAUERAS
 Y SATIS SUPERBE INLUDITIS ME Z QUI Y ROGAS 915
 QUIA NE ALTERAM QUIDEM ILLAM POTERO DUCERE
 NAM QUO RE REDIBO AD EAM QUAM CONTEMPSERIM
 E TUM AUTEM ANTIPHONEM UIDEO AB SESE AMITTERE
 INUITUM EAM INQUE Z TUM AUTEM UIDEO FILIUM
 INUITUM SANE MULIEREM AB SE AMITTERE 920
 SED TRANSI SODES AD FORUM ATQUE ILLUT MIHI
 ARGENTUM RURSUS IUBE RESCIBI PHORMIO
 Y QUODNE EGO DISCRIPSI PORRO ILLIS QUIBUS DEBUI
 Z QUID IGITUR FIET Y SI UIS MIHI UXOREM DARE
 QUAM DESPONDISTI DUCAM SIN EST. UT UELIS 925
 MANERE ILLAM APUT TE DOS HIC MANEAT DEMIPHO
 NAM NON EST AEQUOM ME PROPTER VOS DECIPI

- 915 SATIS: letter N written above second S by
 corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by
 A2 (Mar.) to read SATIN
- 917 RE: letter O written above the line before
 RE by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)
 to read ORE; REDIBO AD: letters REDIBO A
 seem to be retouched by corr. rec. (Pr.),
 by Iov. (K.)
- 921 ILLUT: letter T added above the line after
 ILLU by A (Pr.)
- 925 SIN: letter N written above I by A (Pr.)

CUM EGO VESTRI HONORIS CAUSA REPUDIUM ALTERAE
 REMISERIM QUAE DOTIS TANTUNDEM DABAT
 Z I IN MALAM REM HINC CUM ISTANC MAGNIFICENTIA 930
 FUGITIVE ETIAM NUNC CREDIS TE IGNORARIER
 AUT TUA FACTA ADEO Y INRITOR Z TUE HANC DUCERES
 SI TIBI DARETUR Y FAC PERICULUM Z UT FILIUS
 CUM ILLA HABIT APUT TE HOC VESTRUM CONSILIUM FUIT
 Y QUAESO QUID NARRAS Z QUIN TU MIHI ARGENTUM CEDO 935
 Y IMMO UERO UXOREM TU CEDO Z IN IUS AMBULA
 Y IN IUS ENIM UERO SI PORRO ESSE ODIOSI PERGITIS
 Z QUID FACIES Y EGONE VOS ME INDOTATIS MODO
 PATROCINARI FORTASSE ARBITRAMINI
 ETIAM DOTATIS SOLEO E QUID ID NOSTRA Y NIHIL 940
 HIC QUANDAM NORAM CUIUS UIR UXOREM E HEM Z QUID EST
 Y LEMNI HABUIT ALIAM E NULLUS SUM Y EX QUA FILIAM
 SUSCEPIT ET EAM CLAM EDUCAT E SEPULTUS SUM
 Y HAEC ADEO ILLI IAM DENARRABO E OBSECRO
 NE FACIAS Y OH TUNE IS ERAS Z UT LUDOS FACIT 945
 E MISSUM TE FACIMUS Y FABULAE E QUID UIS TIBI
 ARGENTUM QUOD HABES CONDONAMUS TE Y AUDIO
 QUID VOS MALUM ERGO ME SIC LUDIFICABAMINI
 INEPTI VESTRA PUERILI SENTENTIA
 NOLO UOLO UOLO NOLO RURSUS MIHI CEDO 950
 QUOD DICTUM INDICTUMST QUOD MODO ERAT RATUM INRITUMST
 E QUO PACTO AUT UNDE HAEC HIC RESCIUIT Z NESCIO

CUM EGO VESTRI HONORIS CAUSA REPUDIUM ALTERAE
 REMISERIM QUAE DOTIS TANTUNDEM DABAT
 Z I IN MALAM REM HINC CUM ISTANC MAGNIFICENTIA 930
 FUGITIVE ETIAM NUNC CREDIS TE IGNORARIER
 AUT TUA FACTA ADEO Y INRITOR Z TUE HANC DUCERES
 SI TIBI DARETUR Y FAC PERICULUM Z UT FILIUS
 CUM ILLA HABIT APUT TE HOC VESTRUM CONSILIUM FUIT
 Y QUAESO QUID NARRAS Z QUIN TU MIHI ARGENTUM CEDO 935
 Y IMMO UERO UXOREM TU CEDO Z IN IUS AMBULA
 Y IN IUS ENIM UERO SI PORRO ESSE ODIOSI PERGITIS
 Z QUID FACIES Y EGONE VOS ME INDOTATIS MODO
 PATROCINARI FORTASSE ARBITRAMINI
 ETIAM DOTATIS SOLEO E QUID ID NOSTRA Y NIHIL 940
 HIC QUANDAM NORAM CUIUS UIR UXOREM E HEM Z QUID EST
 Y LEMNI HABUIT ALIAM E NULLUS SUM Y EX QUA FILIAM
 SUSCEPIT ET EAM CLAM EDUCAT E SEPULTUS SUM
 Y HAEC ADEO ILLI IAM DENARRABO E OBSECRO
 NE FACIAS Y OH TUNE IS ERAS Z UT LUDOS FACIT 945
 E MISSUM TE FACIMUS Y FABULAE E QUID UIS TIBI
 ARGENTUM QUOD HABES CONDONAMUS TE Y AUDIO
 QUID VOS MALUM ERGO ME SIC LUDIFICABAMINI
 INEPTI VESTRA PUERILI SENTENTIA
 NOLO UOLO UOLO NOLO RURSUS MIHI CEDO 950
 QUOD DICTUM INDICTUMST. QUOD MODO ERAT RATUM INRITUMST
 E QUO PACTO AUT UNDE HAEC HIC RESCIUIT Z NESCIO

- 930 ISTANC: letter N crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.)
 to read ISTAC
 934 HABIT: letters ET written above the line after
 HABIT by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to
 read HABITET
 945 ERAS Z UT: Z written above the two words by
 rubricator (Pr.)
 951 DICTUM: letter D added above the line before the
 I by A (Pr.)

NISI ME DIXISSE NEMINI CERTO SCIO
E MONSTRI ITA ME DI AMENT SIMILE Y INIECI SCRUPULUM
HICINE UT A NOBIS HOC TANTUM ARGENTI AUFERAT
TAM APERTE INRIDENS EMORI HERCLE SATIUS EST
ANIMO UIRILI PRAESENTIQUE UT SIS PARA
UIDES PECCATUM TUUM ESSE ELATUM FORAS
NEQUE IAM ID CELARE POSSE TE UXOREM TUAM
NUNC QUOD IPSA EX ALIIS AUDITURAST CHREME
ID NOSMET INDICARE PLACABILIS EST
TUM HUNC IMPURATUM POTERIMUS NOSTRO MODO
ULCISCI Y ATTAT NISI MIHI PROSPICIO HAEREO
HI GLADIATORIO ANIMO AD ME ADPECTANT UIAM
E AT UEREOR UT PLACARI POSSIT Z BONO ANIMO ES
EGO REDIGAM UOS IN GRATIAM HOC FRETUS CHREME
CUM E MEDIO EXCESSIT UNDE HAEC SUSCEPTAST TIBI
Y ITANE AGITIS MECUM SATIS ADSTUTE ADGREDIMINI
NONNE HERCLE EX RE ISTIUS ME INSTIGASTI DEMIPHO
AIN TU UBI QUAE LIBITUM FUERIT PEREGRE FECERIS
NEQUE HUIUS SIS UERITUS FEMINAE PRIMARIAE
QUIN NOVO MODO EI FACERES CONTUMELIAM
UENIAS NUNC PRECIBUS LAUTUM PECCATUM TUUM
HISCE EGO ILLAM DICTIS ITA TIBI INCENSAM DABO
UT NE RESTINGUAS LACRIMIS SI EXTILLAUERIS
Z MALUM QUOD ISTI DI DEAEQUE OMNIS DUINT
TANTANE ADPECTUM QUEMQUAM ESSE HOMINEM AUDACIA

NISI ME DIXISSE NEMINI CERTO SCIO
E MONSTRI ITA ME DI AMENT SIMILE Y INIECI SCRUPULUM
Z HEM
HICINE UT A NOBIS HOC TANTUM ARGENTI AUFERAT 955
TAM APERTE INRIDENS EMORI HERCLE SATIUS EST
ANIMO UIRILI PRAESENTIQUE UT SIS PARA
UIDES PECCATUM TUUM ESSE ELATUM FORAS
NEQUE IAM ID CELARE POSSE TE UXOREM TUAM
NUNC QUOD IPSA EX ALIIS AUDITURAST CHREME 960
ID NOSMET INDICARE PLACABILIS EST
TUM HUNC IMPURATUM POTERIMUS NOSTRO MODO
ULCISCI Y ATTAT NISI MIHI PROSPICIO HAEREO
HI GLADIATORIO ANIMO AD ME ADPECTANT UIAM
E AT UEREOR UT PLACARI POSSIT Z BONO ANIMO ES 965
EGO REDIGAM UOS IN GRATIAM HOC FRETUS CHREME
CUM E MEDIO EXCESSIT UNDE HAEC SUSCEPTAST TIBI
Y ITANE AGITIS MECUM SATIS ADSTUTE ADGREDIMINI
NONNE HERCLE EX RE ISTIUS ME INSTIGASTI DEMIPHO
AIN TU UBI QUAE LIBITUM FUERIT PEREGRE FECERIS 970
NEQUE HUIUS SIS UERITUS FEMINAE PRIMARIAE
QUIN NOVO MODO EI FACERES CONTUMELIAM
UENIAS NUNC PRECIBUS LAUTUM PECCATUM TUUM
HISCE EGO ILLAM DICTIS ITA TIBI INCENSAM DABO
UT NE RESTINGUAS LACRIMIS SI EXTILLAUERIS 975
Z MALUM QUOD ISTI DI DEAEQUE OMNIS DUINT
TANTANE ADPECTUM QUEMQUAM ESSE HOMINEM AUDACIA

There are no corrections on this page. However much ink has been rubbed off which makes the reading of it slow.

NON HOC PUBLICITUS SCELUS HINC ASPORTARIER
 IN SOLAS TERRAS E IN ID REDACTUS SUM LOCI
 UT QUID AGAM ILLO NESCIAM PRORSUM Z EGO SCIO
 IN IUS EAMUS Y IN IUS HUC SI QUID IUBET
 E ADSEQUERE RETINE DUM EGO HUC SERUOS EUOCO
 Z ENIM NEQUEO SOLUS ACCURRERE Y UNA INIURIAST
 TECUM Z LEGE AGITO ERGO Y ALTERAST TECUM CHREME
 E RAPE HUNC Y SIC AGITIS ENIM UERO UOCEST OPUS 985
 NAUSISTRATA EXIT E OS OPPRIME INPURUM UIDE
 QUANTUM VALET Y NAUSISTRATA INQUAM Z NON TACES
 Y TACEAM Z NISI SEQUITUR PUGNOS INUENIREM INGERE
 Y UEL OCULUM EXCULPE EST UBI UOS ULCISCAR PROBE
 B NAUSISTRATA E CHREMES Z DEMIPHO Y PHORMIO
 MULIER SENES II PARASITUS
 B QUI NOMINAT ME HEM QUID ISTUC TURBAEST OBSECRO 990
 MI UIR Y HEM QUID NUNC OBSTIPUISTI B QUIS HIC HOMOST
 NON MIHI RESPONDES Y HICINE UT TIBI RESPONDEAT
 QUI HERCLE UBI SIT. NESCIIT E CAUE ISTI QUICQUAM CREDAS
 Y ABI TANGE SI NON TOTUS FRIGET ME ENICA
 E NIHIL EST B QUID ERGO QUID ISTIC NARRAT Y IAM
 SCIES 995
 AUSCULTA E PERGIN CREDERE B QUID EGO OBSECRO HUIC
 CREDAM QUI NIHIL DIXIT Y DELIRAT MISER
 TIMORE B NON POL TEMEREST QUOD TU TAM TIMES
 E EGON TIMEO Y RECTE SANE QUANDO NIHIL TIMES
 ET HOC NIHIL EST QUOD EGO DICO TU NARRA Z SCELUS 1000

NON HOC PUBLICITUS SCELUS HINC ASPORTARIER
 IN SOLAS TERRAS E IN ID REDACTUS SUM LOCI
 UT QUID AGAM ILLO NESCIAM PRORSUM Z EGO SCIO 980
 IN IUS EAMUS Y IN IUS HUC SI QUID IUBET
 E ADSEQUERE RETINE DUM EGO HUC SERUOS EUOCO
 Z ENIM NEQUEO SOLUS ACCURRERE Y UNA INIURIAST
 TECUM Z LEGE AGITO ERGO Y ALTERAST TECUM CHREME
 E RAPE HUNC Y SIC AGITIS ENIM UERO UOCEST OPUS 985
 NAUSISTRATA EXIT E OS OPPRIME INPURUM UIDE
 QUANTUM VALET Y NAUSISTRATA INQUAM Z NON TACES
 Y TACEAM Z NISI SEQUITUR PUGNOS INUENIREM INGERE
 Y UEL OCULUM EXCULPE EST UBI UOS ULCISCAR PROBE

B NAUSISTRATA E CHREMES Z DEMIPHO Y PHORMIO

MULIER SENES II PARASITUS

B QUI NOMINAT ME HEM QUID ISTUC TURBAEST OBSECRO 990
 MI UIR Y HEM QUID NUNC OBSTIPUISTI B QUIS HIC HOMOST
 NON MIHI RESPONDES Y HICINE UT TIBI RESPONDEAT
 QUI HERCLE UBI SIT. NESCIIT E CAUE ISTI QUICQUAM CREDAS
 Y ABI TANGE SI NON TOTUS FRIGET ME ENICA
 E NIHIL EST B QUID ERGO QUID ISTIC NARRAT Y IAM
 SCIES 995
 AUSCULTA E PERGIN CREDERE B QUID EGO OBSECRO HUIC
 CREDAM QUI NIHIL DIXIT Y DELIRAT MISER
 TIMORE B NON POL TEMEREST QUOD TU TAM TIMES
 E EGON TIMEO Y RECTE SANE QUANDO NIHIL TIMES
 ET HOC NIHIL EST QUOD EGO DICO TU NARRA Z SCELUS 1000

988 INUENIREM: second I changed to T by corr. rec.
 (Pr.) to read IN UENTREM

990 HEM...UIR: ^written above the line before
 Hem by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.),
 by A2 (Mar.) pointing to the name of
 Chremes and indicating that he speak
 these words

TIBI NARRAT Y OHE TU FACTUMST. ABS TE SEDULO
 PRO FRATRE B MI UIR NON MIHI DICES E AT B QUID AT
 E NON OPUS EST DICTO Y TIBI QUIDEM AT. SCITO HUIC OPUS
 IN LEMNO Z HEM QUID AIS E NON TACES Y CLAM TE E EI
 UXOREM DUXIT B MI HOMO DI MELIUS DUINT
 Y SIC FACTUMST B PERI MISERA Y ET INDE FILIAM
 SUSCEPIT IAM UNAM DUM TU DORMIS E QUID AGIMUS
 B PRO DI IMMORTALIS FACINUS MISERANDUM ET MALUM
 Y HOC ACTUMST B AN QUICQUAM HODIEST FACTUM INDIGNUS
 QUI MIHI AD UXORES UENTUMST. TUM FIUNT SENES
 QUIA ILLAD UXORES UENTUMST TUA FIUNT SENES
 DEMIPHO TE APPELLO NAM CUM HOC IP SO DISTAEDET LOQUI
 HAECINE ERANT ITIONES CREBRAE ET MANSIONES DIUTINAE
 LEMNI HAECINE ERAT EA QUAE NOSTROS MINUIT FRUCTUS UILITAS
 Z EGO NAUSISTRATA ESSE IN HAC RE CULPAM MERITUM NON NEGO
 SED EA QUIN SIT IGNOSCENDA Y UERBA FIUNT MORTUO
 Z NAM NEQUE NECLENTIA TUA NEQUE ODIO ID FECIT TUO
 UINOLENTUS FERE ABHINC ANNOS QUINDECIM MULIERCULAM
 EAM COMPRESSIT UNDE HAEC NATAST NEQUE POSTILLA UMQUAM
 ATTIGIT
 EA MORTE OBIIT DE MEDIO ABIIT QUI FUIT IN RE HAC SCRIPULUS
 QUAM OB REM TE ORO UT ALIA FACTA TUA SUNT AEQUE ANIMO HOC
 FERAS
 B QUID EGO AEQUO ANIMO CUPIO MISERA IN HAC RE IAM DEFUNGIER
 SED QUID SPEREM AETATEM PORRO MINUS PECCATURUM PUDEM
 IAM TUM ERAT. SENEX SENECTUS SI UERECUNDOS FACIT
 AN MEA FORMA ATQUE AETAS NUNC MAGIS QUAM TUNC EXPETENDAST
 DEMIPHO
 EXCITENDAS IDEMIPHO

TIBI NARRAT Y OHE TU FACTUMST. ABS TE SEDULO
 PRO FRATRE B MI UIR NON MIHI DICES E AT B QUID AT
 E NON OPUS EST DICTO Y TIBI QUIDEM AT. SCITO HUIC OPUS
 IN LEMNO Z HEM QUID AIS E NON TACES Y CLAM TE E EI
 MIHI
 Y UXOREM DUXIT B MI HOMO DI MELIUS DUINT 1005
 Y SIC FACTUMST B PERI MISERA Y ET INDE FILIAM
 SUSCEPIT IAM UNAM DUM TU DORMIS E QUID AGIMUS
 B PRO DI IMMORTALIS FACINUS MISERANDUM ET MALUM
 Y HOC ACTUMST B AN QUICQUAM HODIEST FACTUM INDIGNUS
 QUI MIHI AD UXORES UENTUMST. TUM FIUNT SENES 1010
 DEMIPHO TE APPELLO NAM CUM HOC IP SO DISTAEDET LOQUI
 HAECINE ERANT ITIONES CREBRAE ET MANSIONES DIUTINAE
 LEMNI HAECINE ERAT EA QUAE NOSTROS MINUIT FRUCTUS UILITAS
 Z EGO NAUSISTRATA ESSE IN HAC RE CULPAM MERITUM NON NEGO
 SED EA QUIN SIT IGNOSCENDA Y UERBA FIUNT MORTUO 1015
 Z NAM NEQUE NECLENTIA TUA NEQUE ODIO ID FECIT TUO
 UINOLENTUS FERE ABHINC ANNOS QUINDECIM MULIERCULAM
 EAM COMPRESSIT UNDE HAEC NATAST NEQUE POSTILLA UMQUAM
 ATTIGIT
 EA MORTE OBIIT DE MEDIO ABIIT QUI FUIT IN RE HAC SCRIPULUS
 QUAM OB REM TE ORO UT ALIA FACTA TUA SUNT AEQUE ANIMO HOC
 FERAS 1020
 B QUID EGO AEQUO ANIMO CUPIO MISERA IN HAC RE IAM DEFUNGIER
 SED QUID SPEREM AETATEM PORRO MINUS PECCATURUM PUDEM
 IAM TUM ERAT. SENEX SENECTUS SI UERECUNDOS FACIT
 AN MEA FORMA ATQUE AETAS NUNC MAGIS QUAM TUNC EXPETENDAST
 DEMIPHO

1003 EST DICTO: between these two words, letter O crossed out by A

1009 B:B written above the line before AN by rubricator (Pr.)

1011 CUM: letters ME written above by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read MECUM: IPSO: word crossed out by Iov. (K.)

1014 MERITUM: letter U crossed out and A written above by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.), by A2 (Mar.) to read MERITAM

1015 QUIN: letter N crossed out by Iov. (K.), (Mar.) by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read QUI

1019 DE: letter D crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.) to read E

1022 PUDEM: letter D crossed out and T added above by corr. rec. (Pr.) to read PUTEM

1024 QUAM TUNC: words crossed out by corr. rec. (Pr.), by Iov. (K.)

QUID MIHI HIC AD FERS QUAM OB REM EXSPECTEM AUT SPEREM
 PORRO NON FORE 1025
 EXSEQUIAS CHREMETI QUIBUS EST COMMODUM IRE EM TEMPUS EST
 SIC DABO AGE NUNC PHORMIONEM QUI UOLET LACESSITO
 FAXO TALI SIT MACTATUS ATQUE HIC EST INFORTUNIO
 REDEAT SANE IN GRATIAM SUPPLICI SATIS EST MIHI
 HABET HAEC EI QUOD DUM UIUAT USQUE AD AUREM OGGANIAT 1030
 B AT MEO MERITO Credo Quid Ego Nunc EA commemorem demipho
 SINGULATIM QUALIS EGO IN HUNC FUERIM Z NOUI AEQUE OMNIA
 TECUM B MERITON HOC MEO UIDETUR FACTUM Z MINIME GENTIUM
 UERUM IAM QUANDO ACCUSANDO FIERI INFECTUM NON POTEST
 IGNOSCE ORAT CONFITETUR PURGAT QUID UIS AMPLIUS 1035
 Y ENIM UERO PRIUS QUAM HAEC DAT UENIAM MIHI PROSPICIAM ET
 PHAEDRIAE
 HEUS NAUSISTRATA PRIUS QUAM HUIC RESPONDES TEMERE AUDI
 B QUID EST
 Y EGO MINAS TRIGINTA PER FALLACIAM AB ILLOC ABSTULI
 EAS DEDI TUO GNATO IS PRO SUA AMICA LENONI DEDIT
 E HEM QUID AIS B ADEON HOC INDIGNUM TIBI UIDETUR FILIUS 1040
 HOMO ADULESCENS SI HABET UNAM AMICAM TU UXORES DUAS
 NIHIL PUDERE QUO ORE ILLUM OBIURGABIS RESPONDE MIHI
 Z FACIET UT UOLES B IMMO UT MEAM IAM SCIAS SENTENTIAM
 NEQUE EGO IGNOSCO NEQUE PROMITTO QUICQUAM NEQUE RESPONDEO
 PRIUS QUAM GNATUM UIDERO SIUE IUDICIO PERMITTO OMNIA 1045
 QUOD IS IUBEbit FACIAM Y MULIER SAPIENS ES NAUSISTRATA
 B SATIN TIBI EST Y IMMO UERO PULCHRE DISCEDO ET PROBE

1026: character designation Y added at the beginning of
 the line by corr. rec. (Pr.)

1031 EA: EA crossed out by Iov. (K.)

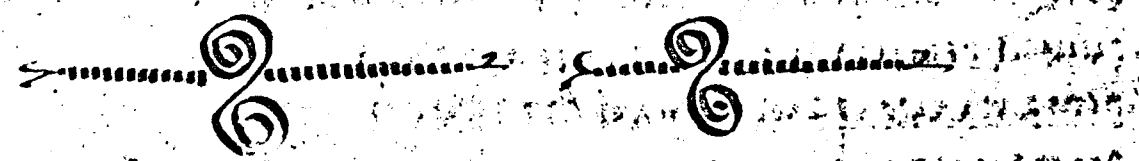
1033 MERITON: letter N written above the line after
 MERITO by A (Pr.), by A2 (Mar.)

QUID MIHI HIC AD FERS QUAM OB REM EXSPECTEM AUT SPEREM
 EASEQUIAS CHREMETI QUIBUS EST COMMODUM IRE EM TEMPUS EST
 SIC DABO AGE NUNC PHORMIONEM QUI UOLET LACESSITO
 FAXO TALI SIT MACTATUS ATQUE HIC EST INFORTUNIO
 REDEAT SANE IN GRATIAM SUPPLICI SATIS EST MIHI
 HABET HAEC EI QUOD DUM UIUAT USQUE AD AUREM OGGANIAT
 B AT MEO MERITO Credo Quid Ego Nunc EA commemorem demipho
 SINGULATIM QUALIS EGO IN HUNC FUERIM Z NOUI AEQUE OMNIA
 TECUM B MERITON HOC MEO UIDETUR FACTUM Z MINIME GENTIUM
 UERUM IAM QUANDO ACCUSANDO FIERI INFECTUM NON POTEST
 IGNOSCE ORAT CONFITETUR PURGAT QUID UIS AMPLIUS
 Y ENIM UERO PRIUS QUAM HAEC DAT UENIAM MIHI PROSPICIAM ET
 PHAEDRIAE
 HEUS NAUSISTRATA PRIUS QUAM HUIC RESPONDES TEMERE AUDI
 B QUID EST
 Y EGO MINAS TRIGINTA PER FALLACIAM AB ILLOC ABSTULI
 EAS DEDI TUO GNATO IS PRO SUA AMICA LENONI DEDIT
 E HEM QUID AIS B ADEON HOC INDIGNUM TIBI UIDETUR FILIUS
 HOMO ADULESCENS SI HABET UNAM AMICAM TU UXORES DUAS
 NIHIL PUDERE QUO ORE ILLUM OBIURGABIS RESPONDE MIHI
 Z FACIET UT UOLES B IMMO UT MEAM IAM SCIAS SENTENTIAM
 NEQUE EGO IGNOSCO NEQUE PROMITTO QUICQUAM NEQUE RESPONDEO
 PRIUS QUAM GNATUM UIDERO SIUE IUDICIO PERMITTO OMNIA
 QUOD IS IUBEbit FACIAM Y MULIER SAPIENS ES NAUSISTRATA
 B SATIN TIBI EST Y IMMO UERO PULCHRE DISCEDO ET PROBE

TERAETIRSPERIBTUTUUMNOMEN DIC QUID EST Y MIHIN INTRORAM
 UESTRAE FAMILIAE HERCLE AMICUS ET TUO SUMMUS PHAEDRIAE
 B PHORMIO AT EGO ECASTOR POSTHAC QUOD POTERO QUOD UOLES 1050
 FACIAMQUE ET DICAM Y BENIGNE DICIS B POL MERITUMST TUUM
 Y UIN PRIMUM HODIE FACERE QUOD EGO GAUDEAM NAUSISTRATA
 ET QUOD TUO UIRO OCULI DOLEANT B CUPIO Y ME AD CENAM UOCA
 B POL UERO UOCO Y EAMUS INTRO HINC B FIAT SET UBI EST
 PHAEDRIA
 IUDEX NOSTER Y IAM HIC FAXO ADERIT ☉ UOS UALETE ET
 PLAUDIT 1055

PHORMIO

FINITUS



ET PRAETER SPERIBTUTUUMNOMEN DIC QUID EST Y MIHIN
 PHORMIO
 UESTRAE FAMILIAE HERCLE AMICUS ET TUO SUMMUS PHAEDRIAE
 B PHORMIO AT EGO ECASTOR POSTHAC QUOD POTERO QUOD UOLES 1050
 FACIAMQUE ET DICAM Y BENIGNE DICIS B POL MERITUMST TUUM
 Y UIN PRIMUM HODIE FACERE QUOD EGO GAUDEAM NAUSISTRATA
 ET QUOD TUO UIRO OCULI DOLEANT B CUPIO Y ME AD CENAM UOCA
 B POL UERO UOCO Y EAMUS INTRO HINC B FIAT SET UBI EST
 PHAEDRIA
 IUDEX NOSTER Y IAM HIC FAXO ADERIT ☉ UOS UALETE ET
 PLAUDIT 1055

- 1050 B: traces of the letter are barely visible in the left margin
- 1055 ☉: the sign used by the scribe for "cantor";
 PLAUDIT: there is no indication of a final E in PLAUDIT in the Bembine codex

CHAPTER III.

BEMBINI SCHOLIA IN THE PHORMIO

Guide to Reading the Scholia

In presenting this transcription of the scholia of the Bembinus,¹ I have employed the following procedure: words explained or referred to in the scholia (lemmata), I have supplied in capital letters. When the scholiast himself has written out a lemma, I have separated it from the scholium by a colon (e.g. fol. 53v line 9 olim is taken from the text, rewritten by the scholiast, and commented upon). To afford ready comprehension, a solidus indicates the end of each line of scholium (/). The numbers in the left margin correspond to the line numbers in the Codex Bembinus. I have placed a dot under all letters unable to be read with certainty. In pointed brackets, < >, I have added letters and words for which there is no evidence in the manuscript. Included also in such brackets are the expansions of abbreviations. In parentheses, (), I have included explanations of orthography. In square brackets, [], I have provided words no longer legible

¹The last work on the scholia was done by J. F. Mountford (cf. page 23) more than forty years ago. It was accompanied by no facsimiles.

either because the ink has faded or because the margin has been torn.²

I have found no indication that a translation of the Scholia Bembina has been made in any language. My investigation is supported by Dr. Sesto Prete who, in a letter to me dated March 9, 1976 from the University of Kansas, wrote, "I do not think that the Bembine Scholia of (the) Phormio have ever been translated."

²I have adopted supplements from Mountford who has adduced parallels from the Terence Commentaries of Donatus and Eugraphius and the Vergil Commentaries of Servius and Servius Danielis.

SCHOLIA IN THE PHORMIO

The Scholia of the Phormio are in "hand 2".

53v

Top Margin:

1 [haec acta e]st ludis Megalensibus Chorinto (Cornelio)*
Merula aedile curuli et L. Postumio al̄ro (Albino)*/
[3?] agentibus in rebus Cassio Atilio et Bambio
(Ambiuio),* modificante Flacco Claudi filio tibiis
Serranis/[2?]; tota deuerb<i>s quoque facetissimis
et gestum disiderantibus scaenicum et suauissimis
ornata/ [cant]icis fuisse dictaque (fuit. edita-) est
quarto loco com<oedia>, Ualerio et G. Fannio consulibus.

Left Margin: POSTQUAM

[nota postquam] apud uete/[res non modo pr]aeterito
tem/[pori sed etiam pra]eſenti iungi/ [ut postquam
no]s Amaryllis/ [habet G<alatea> r<eliquit>. quamqua]m
sunt qui/ [postquam pro q]uoniam ac/[cipi uelint].

Suprascript: POETA UETUS

Luscius Lanuvinus

*The didascalia of the mss. of the Calliopian family and the Commentum Donati support these names.

Right margin:

- 2 tra<n>sde<re>: ueteres so/nantius, nam nos le/uius
tradere ut e contrario/ illi tralatum, nos translatu<m>.
("te" of ueteres is a suprascript of the scholiast
himself)

Right, with reference sign to DICTITAT

- 4 inpudentiam ostendit/ frequentatiuo uerbo.

Left, with reference sign to ANTEHAC

hic eti/am lentum/ [accusatorem] facit qui pr<a>e/
[terita ingerat et] de quibus iam/ [iudicatum] est.

Top margin, with reference sign to TENUI

- 5 tenui esse oratione: imperitus accusa/tor hoc obicit
quod in comoedia maxime/ pollet; nam cot<h>urnus
tragoediae aptus est.

Left, with reference sign to CERUAM

- 7 [ambiguitas] per accusatiuu<m>/ [casum perseu]erans
usq<ue> ad / [ultimum de in]dustria ut / [etiam ipsa
perp]lexitas odio/[sa sit].

Right, with reference sign to EAM

- 8 haec omnis per<s>tasys tragi/ca est et ideo in
com<o>edia ui/tiosa dicitur (du-?).

Top margin, with reference sign to OLIM

9 olim: quasi dicat, cum nondum Te/rentius scriberet,
id est bonorum penuria./ noua autem ostendit commendari
om/nia nouitate. potuit enim dicitur (dici cur) stetit/
et non exacta est. ob hoc et olim et noua.

Left, with reference sign to ACTORIS

10 [suffragium sca]enicoru<m>/ [comparat et laed]et (-it)
aduer/[sarium].

Left margin DICAT-COGITET

12 [omne quod in m]entem ue/[nit aut cogit]amus aut/
[dicimus ut U<e>rg<ilius>] et mihi iam/ [multi crudele
can]ebant a<rtificis> s<celus>.

Bottom margin, with refernce wrongly to line 16

est sensus: nunc si quis hoc dicat aut cogitet:
inprobis est/ [T]erentius qui prologos de maledictis
<h>abet, hoc responsum si/[bi h]abeat: aduersarium
coegisse. nam quid faceret Teren/[tius] cum de palma
artis musicae certandum uideat sibi esse.

Right, with reference sign to LACESSISSET PRIOR

13 suffecerat lacessisse[t];/ an etiam prior potuisset?

Right margin: NOUUS

14 quod supra pr<a>etermisit/ hic reddidit nouus.

Left, with reference sign to HABERET

15 [mire haberet qua]si dubium/ [non sit maledicen]dum
esse/ [Luscio].

Right margin: OMNIBUS

16 omnibus: peie/rasticos/ anti qui qui/ comoedias
s/cribunt pla/ticae, et nouis/ et ueteribus.
(solidus after "-rasticos" and "nouis" omitted in
Mountford's edition)

Left margin: PALMAM

17 [palmam: dixit] causa/[m certaminis].

54r

Left margin: AD FAMEM

18 nam uendere/ solebant poe/tae quidquid s/cribsissent.

Left, with reference sign to CERTASSE

20 certasset: pro/uocasset; ab eo/ quod praecedat/ id
quod sequitur. / U<e>rg<ilius> nec te cer/tasse priorem/
paeniteat.

Right margin:

bene certasset quia supra d[ixit in medio o<mnibus>
pall]/mam esse quasi dicat quid[quid in certa]/men
uener[it in eo uincen]/dus aemulu[s est].

Right margin:

certamen st[udium ipsum]/ est sed etiam [contentio]/ne
 definitur. U[<e>rg<ilius> et certa]/men erat, Cor[ydon
 cum Thyr]/side, [magnum].

Suprascript: ADLATUM

21 prouerbialiter: quod dedit accipit.

Suprascript: ILLO

22 hoc

(pro non faciat written in error over IAM FINEM)

Right, between text and line 20 scholia certamen, etc: FINEM

23 maledicen/di aut pec/candi.

Suprascript: NON FACIT

pro non faciat.

(written in error over IAM FINEM line 22)

Top margin, with reference to FINEM NON FACIT

prius, inquit (-it), ego de illo dicendi fi/nem faciam
 quam ille peccandi.

Suprascript: QUID UELIM

24 deest qu<a>er<it>is.

Left margin: ADPORTO NOUAM

adporto nouam: / sed Latinam.

Left, with reference sign to EPIDICAZOMENON

(Mountford's edition reads "right")

25 manifeste/ hic errat Teren/tius; nam haec/ fabula
Epidica/zomini (-mene) dicta est/ a puella, de qua/
iudicium est, cum/ sit alia fabula/ eiusdem Apollo/dori
quae Epi-di/cazominos s/cribitur. debuit/ ergo dicere
Epi/dicazomenem (-en).

Suprascript: LATINI

26 id est Terentius, Latinus poeta; et est enfasis.

Bottom margin, with reference to GRAECI

formon dicitur gr<a>ece saccum (-us) sparteum (-us);
ab hoc parasito nomen est, uel ex [uentris]/ capacitate;
unde Formio correpta prima syllaba Apollodorum e[st].
non a for]/mula ut quidam putant. ergo inde parasitus
uilissimae condicionis hom[o dictus est.]/ si enim a
formula esset nomen comoediae protra<h>eremus primam
syll[abam, si a formi]/one corripere debemus. uidis (-es)
ergo $\phi\omicron\rho\mu\iota\omicron\eta\epsilon\mu$ dici non $\phi\alpha\rho\mu\iota\omicron\eta\eta\epsilon\mu$ a [formione]/
compositum. $\phi\omega\rho\mu\omicron\eta$ enim non $\phi\alpha\rho\mu\omicron\gamma$ Gr<a>eci scribunt.
et forma cum [dicimus syllabam] producimus non
corripimus.

("enim non" are in majuscules except e which is uncial;
M, N, R are often used in the Greek words)

Right margin: PRIMAS

27 primas: maxim[as, ad actorem]/ enim rettulit. C[icero
saepe illum]/ qui est secundaru[m aut tertiarum]/
partium.

Top margin, with reference sign to RES

28 necessarie additum per quem res quia primae partes/
etiam alios (-ud?) significant; non ergo primas sed
maximas./ unde ex (et) maxime^a quia et per alios agitur
sed minus.

(The scribe mistakenly added an "a" over the "me" of
"maxime")

Right margin: PER SILENTIUM

30 fabor (-uor) in com[oedia silen]/tium expec[tatoris
(spec-) est;]/ recte ergo [addidit per silentium].

Right margin: MOTUS LOCOST

32 apparet <H>ec[yram ante Phormionem]/ actam ess[e
cui contigit id quod]/ quaeritur (quer-) [populum
subaccu]/sans.

Bottom margin, with reference sign to LOCOST

locus est distributio temporum quae cuique in expecta-
[culum (spec-) uenturo attribuuntur]/ ab aedilibus;
unde loco motus dicitur qui suas <h>oras non o[btinuerit
inter prae]/cedentes et consecuturos. ergo proprie
dixit.

Bottom margin, last line: ACTORIS UIRTUS

33 [laudat actor]em; est enim [po]ëtae utile; qui exclusus
[totiens animum non abiecerit].

Bottom margin, with refernce sign to RESTITUIT LOCUM

bene uitabit (-uit) ne per amfiboliam et tumultum
intell[egeremus].

Left, with reference sign to ADIUTANS

antiqui sic ma/luerunt quam / adiuuans.

54v

Top margin:

35 [quod in omnibus fere comoediis in quibus] perplexa
argumenta sunt te/neri solet, id in hac quoque
Terentius seruat ut personam extra argumentum/
inducat; cui dum ob ipsum quod ueluti aliena a tota
fabula est, res gesta/ narratur, d[i]scat populus
continentiam rerum sitq<ue> institutus ad cetera./
persona inducitur ad narrandum argumentum, quae cum
seruiles (-is) intellegatur,/ adhuc nesciatur cuius
sit domini.

Top margin:

in hac scaena quae docendi spectatoris causa inducitur,
miri ex/trinsecus lepores facetiaeq<ue> cernuntur et

talis (sales) comoeci. id enim e<s>t artis poe/ticae
ut dum narrationi argumenti detur opera idem tamen res
agi/ et comoedia spectari uideatur.

Left margin:

[amicus a uolun]tate, po/[pularis a fortu]na. popula/
[ris eiusdem co]ndicionis/ [generisq<ue>; Sallu]stius
popu/[laris sceleris] sui.

Right margin:

popularis: ciuilis est, popu/lo amatus est, ciuis est
hu/milis populoque factus ut/ sordidum popularemq<ue>
ciuitati.

Suprascript: POPULARIS

socius.

Suprascript: ERAT EI

36 deest nam.

Top margin, extreme left. Reference sign over RATIUNCULA

36-7 [opportuna]/ dimi[nutio] in ser/[uorum] ma[xima
paup]/[ertate]. pausillulum,/ [quartus] gradus
di/[minutionis]: paulum/ [paululum pauxillum
pau]xillulu<m>.

Left margin: CONFICEREM

38 [conficerem: prop]riae; nam/ [fieri pecuni]am dicaba/
[nt. Sallustus quae p]ecunia ad/ [Hispaniense bellu]m
facta erat/ [Metello].

Right margin: CONFECI

quasi reddendi mora/ <non> <h>abere fuit.

(Solidus in Mountford's edition is omitted)

Suprascript: NAM...EIUS

39 mire se adplicat ad argumentum.

Suprascript: EI

40 uxori.

Right margin: CONRADITUR

apta in uerbo difficultas, ut/ minas decem conradet
ali/cunde et contra/si omnia.

(Scribe wrote "difficolitas" and then wrote "u" over "o")

Left margin:

41 [dicit potiu]s generaliter/ [ii qui mi]nus <h>abent
diui/[tioribus; non] dicit serui domi/[nis].

Right margin:

42 mire addant non dent et/ non aliquando sed semper.

Left margin: UNCIATIM

43 [10?] olen expen/ [10]erat sic sester/ [12]sis in
sester/ [12]ario assis/ [12]d ergo <h>ype/[rbolicos
per] unciam dixit.

Right, with reference sign to DEMENSO

uel a mense uel a mensura.

Right margin: GENIUM

44 mutuaq<ue> inter se laeti con/uiuia curant; inuitat/
genialis hiemps c<urasque> r<esoluit>.

Suprascript: CONPERSIT

seruauit.

Right margin: PARTUM

46 partum: quaesitum dixit pro/priae; nam nullus partus
est sine/ labore.

Left margin: FERIETUR

47 [ad paupertatem r]ettulit; nam/ [et damnum plaga]
et res sanguis/ [dicitu]r. bene fe/[rie]tur.

Right margin: NATALIS

48 natalis non pure ponen/dum est. nam et <h>ora nata/lis
dicitur et dies ut hic./ aput <H>oratum pars uiolen/tior
natalis <h>orae./ U<e>rg<ilius> rusticitati serui/ens
meus est natalis/ Iolla.

Suprascript: MITTUNDI

50 facete de mulieribus.

Right margin: ACCIPE

52 hoc cum gestu offerentis/ dicitur.

Left, with reference sign to: LECTUMST

53 [tribus modis d]ebitum/ [pecuniarium soluitur: pensio]ne
ex/[spectatione nume]ro: ex/ [pensione accipe]
spec/[tatione lectum est numero conuenie]t.

Bottom margin: AMO TE

54 [a]mat quod reddidit pecuniam. red<h>ibitio debiti hoc
agit ne oderimus/ [debito]rem. non negligisse hoc agit
utrum quia condictum non fefellerit/ [an quia lec]tum
optulerit et numero congruenti.

Right margin: HABEO GRATIAM

et in Andria et id gratum/ fuisse apud te <h>abeo
gra/tiam.

55r

Suprascript: HABENDAST GRATIA

56 deest ei.

Right margin:

ostenditur gratiarum [actione ue]/re necessariam
fui[sse pecuniam].

Left of lines 56-58: SED

57 sed: particula/ transitum sig/nificat ad men/tionem
alterius/ rei.

Right margin: SED

discensus ad argum[entum].

Right margin: METU ET ... PERICULO

et futuri tempor[is periculum]/ di<ci>t et futuri me[tum].

Left of lines 59-61: QUID ISTUC EST

58 necessario igna/uus inducitur Da/uus ut narrandi/
sit locus.

Left of lines 61-62: MODO

59 modo:/ tantummodo, ut U<e>rg<ilius> modo Iup/piter
adsit.

Right margin: INSCIENS

inscientem pro insci[to, stulto,]/ alias pro ignauo

58r

Left margin: PLECTAR

220 puniar

Left margin: CENTURIATUS

230 [para]tus subor/[natu]s.

239 Only traces of a two-line scholium remain.

Right margin: ECCERE

319 eccere: hoc se[cum]/ cogitat, id est [si]/ reddit;
et de[est]/ aliquit ut P[hanium].

Right margin: BONA UENIA

378 sine lite.

Suprascript: UENIA

gratia.

Left margin: EXPISCARE

382 fraudulenter temp/tare.

Suprascript: PORROST

474 dehinc in futuru<m>.

Left margin: CONFUTAUIT

477 redarguit.

64r

Suprascript: SUAT

491 excogitet.

Right of line 493 (misplaced): CANTILENAM

495 modul[atio] cantionis.

Right margin: GARRI

496 res ineptas loquere.

65r

Suprascript: TRIUMPHO

543 gaudeo.

65v

Left, with reference sign to CONDICIONEM

579 nuptiarum.

66r

Suprascript: ALIQUA

585 aliquo modo.

Right margin: BELUA

601 stultus.

66v

Right, with reference sign to COMMODUM

614 tantum quod.

67r

Left, with reference sign to LOCARET

646 nuptum daret, / id e<st> conlocaret.

Suprascript: SUSCEPISSE

647 <h>abuisse.

68r

Right margin: EMUNXI ARGENTO SENES

682 argentum [ei]s abstuli.

Right margin: MINUS UTIBILE

690 uitiosum et peri/culosum.

(peri- and -osum seen on 67v)

68v

Left margin: QUOT RES

705 quantae causae.

Right margin: HARIOLUS

708 diuinandi peritus.

69r

Right margin: NAM QUAE

732 pro quaenam./ U<e>rg<ilius> quarto lib<ro> / Georgicoru<m>
nam quis te iu/uenum conf<identissime>.

(Mountford's edition lacks a solidus after "Georgicoru<m>")

Top margin: EGESTAS

733 excusatio peccati e<st> aegestate deliquere, unde
Uerg<ilius> e[t duris urgens in rebus egestas].

70r

Above QUOD DICUNT: NE PRAETER CASAM

768 ne ante casam transeas.

Right margin: UORSURAM SOLUES

780 <a>es alienum acceptum mutuo sol[ues].

Suprascript: IN DIEM ABIIT

781 dilatum est.

Suprascript: RE

786 pecunia a<ut> argento.

Right margin: OPITULATA ES

iuuasti.

74r

(Mountford's edition reads 73v)

Left margin: GLADIATORIO

964 gladiatorio:/ desperato.

(Mountford's edition lacks a solidus after "gladiatorio")

Right margin: ADFECTANT UIAM

alibi ad dominas qui/ affectant uiam.

75v

Left margin: MACTATUS

1028 affectus.

Right margin: OGGANIAT

1030 cum querella m[ur]/muret; gannire/ enim ca/nes
 propri/e dicuntur.

(Scribe wrote "a" over "enim")

CHAPTER IV.

A SURVEY, CHRONOLOGICALLY ORDERED, OF

A. CRITICAL EDITIONS OF TERENCE;

B. TEXTUAL STUDIES OF TERENCE; FROM 1926 To 1976.

PRELIMINARY

Three sources have been utilized to locate pertinent works for this chapter: a) Marouzeau's L'Année Philologique;¹ b) the Classical World bibliographical survey;² c) the Lustrum bibliographical survey.³

I have not been able to secure certain works: Émile Chambry, ed. et trad., Térence, Comédies, Paris, Garnier, 1932 ordered January 29, 1976 through the Loyola University Inter-library Loan system (a review⁴ of Chambry's edition mentions his translation and commentary, but it does not indicate whether the edition is a critical one);

¹Jules Marouzeau, L'Année Philologique, Bibliographie Critique et Analytique de l'Antiquité Gréco-Latine publié par Jules Marouzeau. Paris: Société d'Édition, Les Belles Lettres, 1926-1973.

²Sesto Prete, "Terence", Classical World LIV (1960-1961): 112-122.

³Heinrich Marti, "Terenz 1909-1959", Lustrum VI (1961): 114-138, VIII (1963): 5-101, "Addenda zu Terenz 1909-1959", Lustrum VIII (1964): 244-247.

⁴Jules Marouzeau, review of Térence, Comédies, by Émile Chambry, ed., in Revue des Études Latines X (1932), p. 494.

Vittorio Soave, Terenzio, Commedie, Torino, U.T.E.T., 1953 ordered January 29, 1976 through the Inter-library Loan system (Tescari's review⁵ of Soave's edition gives no indication that this work is anything but a translation); G. Coppola, Terenzio, Commedie, Torino, Chiantore, 1927.⁶

⁵Honoratus Tescari, review of Terenzio, Commedie, by Vittorio Soave, ed., in Latinitas IV (1956), p. 74.

⁶After the public defense of my dissertation, I received a critically annotated book by F. Ranzato called Terenzio, Le Commedie, ed. crit. a cura di F. Ranzato, trad. di R. Cantarella, vol. I: Andria e Heautontimorumenos, Milano, 1971. The Phormio is not included in this volume and my sources mention no succeeding volumes of the publication.

A. CRITICAL EDITIONS OF TERENCE.

Kauer, Robert and Wallace M. Lindsay. P. Terenti Afri Comoediae. Recognoverunt brevique adnotatione critica instruxerunt Robert Kauer Vindobonensis, Wallace M. Lindsay Sanctandreasus. Oxonii: Typographeo Clarendoniano, 1926.

In his "Conspectus Siglorum" Robert Kauer maintains that A (Codex-Bembinus), written in the fourth or fifth century, is corrected by the original scribe, designated A¹, and by a second hand (before Ioviales), A², and by Ioviales, who made most of the text's emendations in the fourth or fifth century before the scholiasts (sixth century). Finally, he mentions Ioviales² who corrected the Hecyra and changed readings here and there.

Wallace Lindsay, who, utilizing Kauer's collations of the manuscripts of Terence, was responsible for the critical apparatus, believes that A and Z have a common archetype, ϕ , of which A of the fourth-fifth century is a faithful copy. He suspects that an exemplar of this ancient text was given in the fifth century by the grammarian Calliopius to his pupil who emended the text introducing words and notes which the teacher had written in the margins in order to remember observations he would use in his class. To this "pupil-editor" we must attribute the Calliopian deviations (π). Briefly, the Calliopian recension is attributable to an inferior revision of a

text of the family A.

The Kauer-Lindsay critical apparatus contains twenty-one inaccurately cited readings of the Bembine Phormio: line 155 essem ex fuissem; A reads FUISSEM with no correction. In this same line, eum om. A (add. man. 2); EUM is lacking in A but no corrector adds it. Line 169 ut om. A (add. Iov.); corrector does not add UT but possibly a C after ITA. Line 199 agis Iov. (?); A reads AIS with no correction. Line 249 molendum est (?) us. in Iov.; no correction exists in A here. Line 266 hic iam in A² (?); there is no IAM here. Line 275 nostran ex nostra A; no such correction is seen in A. In the same line est A (corr. man. 2) but I do not find this correction in the Bembinus. Line 314 adv. Iov.; A reads UENIAT and the corrector adds AT not AD above the line. Line 358 faciat Iov.; A originally read FECIT but a corrector erased the E and wrote an A in its place to read FACIT not FACIAT. Line 417 ut] ita A implies that A reads ITA but it reads UT. Line 461 exsequar (exe.) A²; A reads ID SEQUAR with no correction. Line 476 se praeb. Iov.²; the corrector adds SE only above the line. Line 501 verbis Iov. (?); A reads UERIS with no correction. Line 561 inp. feret A: inponi eff. Iov. (?); A reads INPONE FERET and the corrector adds HIC above the line to read INPONE HIC FERET. Line 618 is] si A (corr. Iov.); A reads IS QUI ISTANC with no correction.

Line 728 cui Iov. Σ : quo A; A reads QUO but cui is not visible. Line 730 indigna A (man. 2 superscr. erae) but this is likewise not visible. Line 737 haec A: ea Iov. (?); letters H and C appear to me to be crossed out leaving AE as the reading; these are the only visible corrections. Line 793 certe A²; A reads CERTO with no correction.. Line 806 siet] est A²; A reads SIET and no correction is found here.

Marouzeau, Jules. Térence: Comédies. Texte établi et traduit par Jules Marouzeau. Coll. G. Budé. Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 1942 (I), 1927 (II), 1949 (III).

In his discussion of the history of the text, Marouzeau maintains that A (Codex Bembinus) and Σ (the Calliopian family which covers all the remaining manuscripts) have branched out from a Terentian archetype Ω and further, that δ and γ are branches of Σ . He believes that A and Σ are approximately contemporary and of comparable worth.

For establishing the text, Marouzeau adheres to certain basic rules: a reading is not faulty simply because it goes against someone's view. Secondly, each time we accept as authentic an aberrant reading, or we propose a conjecture, we must furnish a plausible explanation for the supposed mistakes.

Marouzeau aims to correct and complete the apparatus of Franz Umpfenbach, while utilizing all the collations and revisions published three-fourths of a century before his first volume (including Kauer and Lindsay's edition).

Marouzeau distinguishes four hands in the Codex Bembinus: the hand of the scribe himself (A) who corrects his work (A¹), a second hand (A²) which makes the greater portion of corrections and Ioviales who, together with A², seems to do the work of Kauer's Ioviales. Marouzeau does not date A² and Ioviales but they are most likely contemporaneous with the "manus tertia" or Ioviales of Kauer. Occasionally, Marouzeau attributes a correction to A³ such as exists in the Phormio on line 597: "-DRIAE SE OSTENDERET in ras. A³".

As for the text of the Phormio in volume II, there are eight instances of incorrect readings in Marouzeau's apparatus criticus regarding the Bembine text: on line 11 Marouzeau incorrectly cites A as reading FHIDICINA instead of PHIDICINA; on line 97 EXADUERSUM instead of EXADUORSUM; on line 199 PATRUOM instead of PATRUUM; on line 461 Marouzeau cites A² as changing SEQUAR to EXSEQUAR where no correction seems to be visible; on line 481 he incorrectly states that A reads AIBAT instead of AIEBAT; on line 792 NATUUELLEM instead of NATUELLEM; on line 806 he incorrectly states "EST A²..." but A reads SIET without any correction; on line 838 he cites A as reading DUDUM QUAM instead of

QUAM DUDUM.

Pratesi, Alessandro, Terenzio, Commedie, vol. II:¹ Formione, La suocera, I due fratelli. Prefazione, testo critico e traduzione di Alessandro Pratesi. Roma: Tumminelli Editore, (Classici latine e greci), 1952.

Pratesi bases his critical edition on the collation of the manuscripts by Umpfenbach and Kauer. The editor aims to establish the readings of the Bembine Codex and to distinguish the various hands of the correctors.

In his "Conspectus Notarum et Compendiorum" Pratesi states that A is a product of the fifth or sixth century; A' is the scribe of A who corrected his own work; A'' is another corrector who emended the text "here and there a little later"; Iov. is Ioviales who lived in the sixth (?) century; and finally A rec. is a recent corrector, eighth (?) century, who made most of the emendations.

Pratesi's critical apparatus is briefer than that of Prete or Marouzeau. Still, I have found neither printer's errors nor mistaken readings of the Bembine text of the

¹Volume I has been published (year?) with the introduction by M. R. Posani. Aph does not mention the publication.

Phormio. In fact, there are three instances of corrections by various hands not noted either by Kauer, Prete or Marouzeau: line 320 REDDET A; redet (i.e. redeat?) A rec. Pratesi. The first D of REDDET has been crossed out. Line 372 PERGIN ERO A; pergi in ero A rec. Pratesi. An I has been added above the IN of PERGIN. Line 646 RETTULIT A; retulit Iov. Pratesi. The first T of RETTULIT has been crossed out. Prete's critical text (1954) of the Phormio reads RE TULIT but he does not mention the correction in his apparatus.

There are eight instances where readings and corrections are questionable: line 251 DEPUTABO A, deputo A', ut videtur, cum -b- ex deputabo expunxerit, postea Iov. delever. Line 314 UENIAT A, adueniat A rec. (Pratesi), Iov. (Kauer), atueniat corr. rec. (Prete). I agree with Prete that AT is written above UENIAT. Line 454 mos est A' (est delevisse videtur A'); EST does not seem deleted to me. Line 456 POSSE A, posset Iov. (Pratesi). The mark resembling a T may be a punctuation mark (>). Line 501 UERIS A, uerbis Iov. (ut videtur) Pratesi. Line 715 OPUS EST A but there is no trace of EST at the end of the line. Line 737 ADEO A, adeon Iov. (Pratesi), adeone Iov. (Prete, Kauer). Line 759 AMARE A Pratesi, AMARI A Kauer.

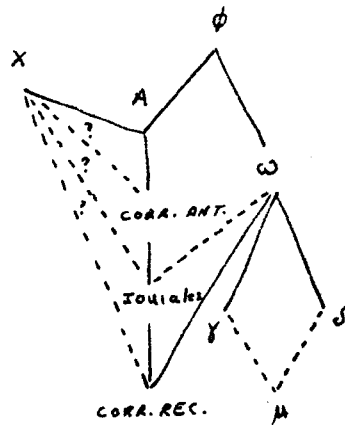
Pratesi treats carefully and exactly the variants he has chosen to present, but fails to mention some obvious instances of emendations in the Bembine text of

the Phormio, such as TEN line 339, COTIOST line 346, INDUM line 511, SACRIFICANDI line 702, UORSURAM line 780, MITATUR line 851.

Prete, Sesto. P. Terenti Afri Comoediae. Heidelberg: F. H. Kerle Verlag, 1954.

In the section of his introduction subtitled "De Terenti textus historia antiqua aetate", Prete expounds the theories of various scholars. We single out Gunther Jachmann because Prete inclines in part to his opinion. The central question in the history of the text of Terence lies in the establishment of the relationship between the two families of the codices of Terence, A and ω or Σ . Errors common to A and ω demonstrate that they must have had a common origin. Prete believes that the division into scenes, essentially identical in both families, substantiates this conclusion. Jachmann calls this common source ϕ . He believes that ϕ , in turn, stems from an edition of Probus. (But it is not certain that Probus wrote a critical edition of Terence.) Prete agrees with Jachmann that A and ω have a common font. Further he proposes that another family of codices (X) existed at the time of the Bembine manuscript or before it. Certain facts deduced

from the study of the transmission of the comedies point to the existence of such a tradition: a) the Codex Bembinus exhibits the hand of various correctors- that of a "corrector antiquus", that of Ioviales and that of a "corrector recens". These correctors offer material different from A and ω . It is possible to affirm that these new readings derive from other manuscripts now lost. b) Donatus, in his commentary, mentions codices containing readings which are not present in our manuscript tradition. Therefore Donatus must have known of codices no longer extant. c) Donatus gives testimony that the division of scenes in some manuscripts of Terence contained letters (M.M.C., "mutatis modis canticum", and DV, "deverbium") referring to the musical nature of the scene itself. These signs are absent from the extant transmission but were evidently present in the manuscripts Donatus knew. Owing to these factors, Prete postulates the existence of a manuscript of Terence in the time of Donatus which follows a different tradition (X). From this tradition, depend, in part, the Codex Bembinus (A), its three correctors, Donatus and the Calliopian family (ω). Whether X depends on ϕ , Prete does not say. The following stemma illustrates Prete's theory:



Prete collates twenty-three individual manuscripts of Terence to establish his critical text. In his apparatus criticus he mentions the following editors: Muretus, Guyetus, Bothe, Wagner, Fleckeisen, Umpfenbach, Dziatzko, Lindsay and Kauer, and Marouzeau.

We call special attention to Prete's treatment of the Codex Bembinus in his apparatus criticus of the Phormio. There are six instances where Prete incorrectly cites readings of A: line 110: "SCITA EST" instead of SCITAST; line 147: "REDDIT" instead of REDIT; line 177: "EST HOC" instead of HOC EST; line 415: "AMITTENT" instead of AMITTERET; line 417: "ITA CUM UNO" instead of UT CUM UNO; line 821: "IN ANIMO PARARE" instead of IN ANIMO PARE.

I share Jachmann and Prete's belief that the two families, A and ω (or Σ), have a common source, ϕ .

Prete's theory of another family of codices (X), which existed at the time of the Bembe manuscript or before it, is most convincing and appealing. The existence of a different tradition (X) accounts for the variety of hands in the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae. Most attractive to me is the fact that Prete recognizes the slightest variation in style of handwriting and, not hesitating to depart from previous conjectures, distinguishes more hands than heretofore acknowledged (see "Conspectus siglorum", p. 29). Further he is willing to admit the possibility of additional correctors.

Prete believes that A gives almost everywhere a correct reading while numerous errors are found in B. In my present investigation, I have found, with Prete, that modern editors of the comedies of Terence follow A very faithfully.

Kauer, Robert and Wallace M. Lindsay. P. Terenti Afri Comoediae. Recognoverunt brevique adnotatione critica instruxerunt Robert Kauer Vindobonensis, Wallace M. Lindsay Sanctandreas. Supplementa apparatus curavit Otto Skutsch Londinensis. Oxonii: Typographeo Clarendoniano, 1958, reprinted in 1961.

Skutsch supplements the apparatus criticus of Kauer and Lindsay's 1926 edition with readings from the

"fragmenta Sangallensia palimpsesta, Vindobonensia et Oxoniensia papyracea". He adds readings of the St. Gall fragments for Heautontimorumenos 857-863, 875-878; readings of the Viennese papyri for Andria 489-499, 540-546, 549-554, 514-521 and 575-582; readings of the Oxford papyri for Andria 602-668, 924-979a. He changes none of the annotations by Kauer and Lindsay. Above all, the readings of the Phormio remain exactly the same as those of the 1926 edition.

Rubio, Lisardo. P. Terencio Afro, Comedias, vol. I: La Andriana, El Eunuco, texto rev. y trad. por Lisardo Rubio. Barcelona: Ed. Alma Mater, 1958. Vol. II: El Heautontimorumenos, Formión, 1961. Vol. III: Hécira, Adelfos, 1966.

Rubio provides an apparatus criticus for each play of Terence. He follows Prete's interpretation of the correctors of A: "A= Codex Bembinus (Vat. lat. 3226), saec. iv.-v. A¹= ipse codicis Bembini librarius. A²= corrector antiquus. Iov. = corrector Ioviales, saec. v-vi. A^r=corrector recens, saec. vii-viii." There are seventeen instances of error in the editor's citations of the Bembine text of the Phormio: line 66 in Lemmo A; A reads IN LEMNO. Line 110 inquit scita est A; A reads INQUIT SCITAST. Line 198 apud portum] apertum A (corr. A¹); A reads APUT not

apud. Line 211 quid si sic] quid sic A; A reads QUID SI SIC. Line 243 damna exsilia A; A reads DAMNA EX ILLA. Line 286 aduenisse] aduenire A (corr. A^r); A reads ADUENISSE and A^r changed it to ADUENIRE. Line 351 pro deum immortalium A; A reads PRO DEUM IMMORTALIUM. Line 417 ut] ita A; A reads UT. Line 451 aequomst et bonum A; A reads AEQUOM EST ET BONUM. Line 515 obtundis A Prete; A and Prete (1954) read OPTUNDIS. Line 724 sat A; A reads SATIS. Line 792 natuuellem A; A reads NAT UELLEM. Line 821 in animo parare A; A reads IN ANIMO PARE. Line 896 conueniundust Phormio A; A reads CONUENIUNDUS EST. Line 934 habitapud A; A reads HABIT APUT. Line 970 quae lubitum fuerit peregre A; A reads QUAE LIBITUM FUERIT PEREGRE. Line 1008 immortalis A; A reads IMMORTALIS.

Furthermore, I have found five instances where the readings are questionable: Line 125 qui] i in ras. A^r; A reads QU with the letter I added above by the corrector rec. (Prete). Line 169 ut] om. A (add. A^r); the letter C is added above A by the corr. rec. (Prete). Line 222 oportet A; Prete sees traces of an A in the erased space and says that the T above the line is by the corr. rec. who may have intended to write OPORTEAT. Line 227 ea] om. A^r; EA is not crossed out in A but perhaps the two dots above EA signifies deletion (though such practice by a corrector is uncommon). Line 358 facit A; faciat A^r; A reads FECIT and is changed to FACIT by a corrector (Prete, Marouzeau).

B. TEXTUAL STUDIES OF TERENCE.

Craig, J. D. "Archaism in Terence," Classical Quarterly XXI (1927): 90-94.

The purpose of Craig's article is to review the whole subject of archaism in Terence and to attempt to make out a case for "lost archaism as a fruitful source of corruption in Terence's lines". He considers briefly but with some completeness in the enumeration of examples (1) archaisms transmitted in the manuscripts of Terence; (2) archaisms not in the manuscripts, but attested by Donatus or another grammarian; (3) archaisms restored by modern scholarship.

The first category especially concerns us. Craig states that the existence of an old form in A, and of a modern variant in Σ as a whole, implies that the editor (whoever he was) of the "Calliopian" text was responsible for the modernizing. Thus (a) Eun. 582 "haec" A for "hae" Σ ; (b) Eun. 632 "puto" A for "reputo" Σ ; (c) Phorm. 877 "inaudiui" A for "audiui" Σ ; (d) Eun. 998 "necessus" A for necesse Σ .

Craig lists a number of examples of archaisms mentioned by Donatus and preserved in (all) Terence manuscripts: Andr. 42 "aduorsum te" for "apud te"; 433 "licitum" for "licuit"; 608 "nulli" for "nullius"; Phorm.

225 "noxia" for "noxa"; 91 "illi" for "illic".

Craig further cites a few archaisms in Terence manuscripts which are confirmed by no external authority--at least no external authority referring definitely to the passages where they appear: Hec. 735 "quaesti" (gen.) A for "quaestus" Σ ; Heaut. 693 "apti" A for "adepti" Σ , and 1065 "Archonidi" (gen.) A for "Archonidis" Σ .

The manuscripts have without exception transmitted the infinitive passive in "-ier" faithfully everywhere and Donatus does not comment on it. This form occurs in the Phormio on lines 92, 206, 305, 306, 406, 535, 589, 603, 632, 697, 931, 978, 1021.

Craig, J. D. "Notes on Terence," Classical Quarterly XXIII (1929): 116-117.

In the article Craig defends the "new Oxford Terence" of Kauer and Lindsay against three criticisms made by Professor A. Ernout.¹

Hecyra 313 reads: "fortasse unum aliquod uerbum inter eas iram hanc conciuisse" (concluserit A). The

¹A. Ernout, review in Revue de Philologie, July, 1927, pp. 253-259.

iambic septenarius here intrudes on a series of octonarii. Ernout objects to the final word and approves of Bentley's addition of "--ere" after "conciuisse" and indicates how the variant "conciuerit" of the manuscripts might have arisen. Craig offers a defense that apart from the senarius, we cannot give an account of the precise reason why Terence varies his lines. He states further that the suprascript "--ere" does not fully explain why "conciuisse" should be corrupted to "conciuerit". He concludes that a solitary iambic septenarius at Hecyra 313 is not indefensible.

Ernout also criticizes Adelphoe 55 "nam qui mentiri aut fallere institerit (insueuerit A) patrem aut". He says that "institerit" is feebly supported by the citation of Martianus Capella (v. 495), which is preserved in the form "instituerit". Ernout insists that "insuerit" (the reading of all manuscripts except ALpVD) is correct. Craig concedes there is some evidence for a variant of "insuerit".

Ernout directs criticism against the abnormal scansion of Adelphoe 60: "uenit ad me saepe clamitans (A) quid agi' (= agis A) Micio". Ernout agrees that the frequentative form "clamitans" must stand but he proposes to eliminate "agis". Craig insists, however, that the manuscripts of Cicero, of Victorinus and of Terence, all of which quote "agis", are too formidable to be lightly set aside.

Craig, J. D. Ancient Editions of Terence. London: St. Andrews University Publ., 1929.

Craig re-examines the Terentian quotations of the commentators or grammarians Arusianus Messius, Nonius Marcellus, and Eugraphius with the intention of discovering what text or texts they used. Craig offers these findings: a) The "standard text" of Terence in the fourth century was the Codex Bembinus. b) The Calliopian recension (from which Γ and Δ come) dates later than the grammarians of the fifth century (Arusianus, Nonius, Eugraphius); Arusianus and Nonius use A and not the Calliopian, and Eugraphius seems to use the Calliopian on occasion but actually does not; the Calliopian recension is to be dated toward the end of the fifth century and the division between Γ and Δ occurs in the following century. c) The traces of the Δ tradition in the commentary of Donatus (fourth century) as it comes down to us are to be assigned to modifications of the original form of the commentary. d) The authority of A is superior to that of the Calliopian recension. The latter offers us a modernized Terence.

Craig concludes, "In reality, it appears, there was only one 'ancient' edition of Terence, the edition which Codex Bembinus, with all its inaccuracy, preserves" (p.130).

Craig makes conjectures about the dates of each grammarian. He asserts that Arusian, who dedicated his

Exempla Elocutionum¹ to Olybrius and Probinus, consuls in 395 A.D., must have flourished toward the end of the fourth century. We know for certain that Nonius² lived before Priscian (ca. 500 A.D.) and after Apuleius (ca. 150 A.D.) but Craig states: "We shall be content with putting him in the period fourth or fifth century" (p. 52). Craig suggests that Eugraphius³ may have lived at "the end of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century" (p. 84). Again, Craig maintains that the Calliopian recension is to be dated after the grammarians who cited Terence from a copy of an edition of which A is the only surviving representative.

¹This is an alphabetical list of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and prepositions which have more than one construction. The grammarian, Arusian, also made citations from Sallust's Historiae.

²This grammarian and lexicographer is the author of De compendiosa doctrina which consists of twenty books. The first twelve deal with points of grammar, and the last eight deal with miscellaneous information. Nonius is our chief authority for many fragments of early writers, and especially of Varro's poetry.

³Eugraphius is the author of a commentary on Terence. His chief interest lies in rhetorical qualities and characterization of the plays and often he simply paraphrases the text of Terence.

Jones, Leslie Webber. "Ancient texts of Terence". Classical Philology XXV (1930): 318-327.

Jones subjects to careful scrutiny the conclusions of J. D. Craig in the latter's Ancient Editions of Terence (London 1929). Following the same order of presentation as Craig, Jones discusses each grammarian individually and offers his own findings. Since Arusian's quotations of Terence agree with ε against A in six good cases and with some γ and δ manuscripts against A in three possible cases and with γ manuscripts against A and δ in one possible case, Jones concludes Arusian had access to δ - and to δ - readings (cf. Craig, Ancient Editions, line 9).

Jones believes one cannot determine the dates of the manuscripts which Nonius used since the date of Nonius is not determined. For the sake of argument he grants Craig's assumption that Nonius belongs to the fourth or fifth century. Yet, considering that Nonius' citations agree with the minuscule manuscripts against A in at least twelve cases, Jones concludes that Nonius must have used the Calliopian codices.

Jones records that Eugraphius agrees with A alone against other manuscripts eight times (though one instance is not as firm as the others); with γ manuscripts alone against others, three times; with δ manuscripts alone against others, five times; with ε (i.e., δ and γ manuscripts together) alone against A, seven times. On the

basis of the evidence presented, he believes that it is impossible to state that Eugraphius knew the A text but did not know a minuscule manuscript (or manuscripts).

Finally, Jones maintains that the evidence of the Terentian quotations in all three grammarians is too small and weak and contradictory to establish definitely the text or texts the grammarians used. If they were familiar with A, they seem also to have been familiar with the minuscule manuscripts of the Calliopian family.

Craig, J. D. "Priscian's quotations from Terence," Classical Quarterly XXIV (1930): 65-73.

We have more than four hundred Terence citations in the manuscripts of Priscian, a grammarian at the beginning of the sixth century. Craig cites only twelve examples where Priscian agrees with the minuscule manuscripts (Σ) of Terence against A: Andria 922 "dixi" Σ , "dico" A, "audieris" Σ , "audierim" A; Eunuchus 32 "Eunuchum suam" Σ , "Eunuchum suum" A; 104 "fictum" Σ , "finctum" A; 300 "dices" Σ , "dicet" A; 666 "potesse" Σ , "posse" A; 744 "attinere" Σ , "pertinere" A; Phormio 768 "aiunt" Σ , "dicunt" A; 989 "exclude" Σ , "exculpe" A; Eunuchus 779 "non posse fieri" Σ , "fieri non posse" A; Phormio 88

"exaduorsum" Σ , "exaduerso" A, "ei loco" Σ , "ilico" A;
 759 "conlocatam filiam" Σ , "conlocatam amari" A; Adelphoe
 608 "ipsis coram" Σ , "ipsi coram" A. The evidence is
 overwhelming that Priscian used the A text and not the
 Calliopian text. Craig emphasizes his point by mentioning
 Umpfenbach's preface (LIX-LXII) to his critical edition
 of Terence (1870) where anyone can see from Umpfenbach's
 collection of passages how faithfully Priscian reproduces
 A's readings as opposed to those of Σ or some of the
 minuscule manuscripts (γ and δ whose common parent is
 the Callopiian text Σ) of Terence.

Craig, J. D. "Terence quotations in Servius", Classical
 Quarterly XXIV (1930): 183-187.

In the history of the text of Terence an interesting
 question is whether sufficient evidence exists to prove
 that the Terence known to Servius had been already tampered
 with by "Calliopius", or that Servian versions betray the
 existence in his time of the edition of Terence implied
 by the small group (δ) of minuscule manuscripts. Common
 sense suggests that Servius, a grammarian about 400 A.D.,
 knew the contemporary edition of Terence, the Codex Bem-
 binus. Yet, according to Craig, the history of the text

of Terence has been written on the assumption that the grammarians and commentators were familiar with every variety of edition. Craig here endeavors to show that Servius used the A text. As positive evidence of this, Craig points to Eun. 268 (Aen. I 436), Phorm. 175-6 (Aen. XI 699), Ad. 329 (Aen. I 208), Haut. 72 (Ecl. II 34; Aen. I 548). Craig adds that it would be possible to go on to prove that Servius did not employ the Calliopian text, if he should use such instances as Andr. 330-1 (Aen. VI 664): "mereat" and "poni" for "commereat" and "adponi" Σ ; 74 (Aen. VIII 412): "primo" for "primum" Σ ; 708 (Aen. IX 693): "quo te agis" for "quo hinc te agis" Σ - though Servius may be quoting from memory. Craig concludes that the argument that Servius did not use the A text is without foundation.

Craig, J. D. "Terence Quotations in Servius Auctus".
Classical Quarterly XXV (1931): 151-155.

As in earlier articles, "Priscian's Quotations from Terence" (1930) and "Terence Quotations in Servius" (1930) Craig endeavors to show precisely what Servius Auctus'¹ and

¹"Servius Auctus" refers to the writer of additional comments in the enlarged Commentary of Servius.

the aforementioned grammarians' evidence is and to convert the scholars who repeat the unproved statement that Servius Auctus' and the grammarians' quotations demonstrate the existence of a variety of texts of Terence as early as the Byzantine Age. Craig points out possible instances where the writer of the additional comments may have copied from the minuscule manuscripts of Terence, but he believes that they are too few and too weak to base an argument for the existence of such manuscripts in the fourth century. Craig points to four examples where Servius Auctus coincides with the Codex Bezae instead of with z : Hecyra 605 (A. iv, 435); Hecyra 618 (G. iii, 305); Eunuchus 268 (G. iv. 104; A. i, 436); Adelphoe 790-791 (A. ii, 424). According to Craig, these four examples are more than sufficient to discredit the argument that the Terence quotations in Servius Auctus betray the early existence of other texts of Terence than the one we know, from the Codex Bezae, to have been current in the fourth or fifth century.

Marouzeau, Jules. "Critique Des Textes: Fautes Par Intervention Chez Térence". REL IX (1931): 224-226.

Marouzeau believes that the inversion of words, a

frequent and easy error of scribes, appears conditioned by a common circumstance: the brevity of the inverted words. For example, in the critical editions of Umpfenbach and Lindsay-Kauer, we find the following inversion: Eunuchus line 187 "ibi hoc me macerbo": "ibi me macerbo hoc" A. Marouzeau points to a psychological explanation for this condition. A short word has less individuality than a long word and it occupies a place of less importance in the memory.

Further, the "rare order" of words causes errors of inversion, e.g., "factum est" for "est factum". Scribes are naturally inclined to substitute usual order for rare order as evidenced in Eunuchus 41: "Nullum est iam dictum (substantive) quod non sit dictum prius" (PCDG Diomedes). The Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae and Eugraphius have the order "dictum sit" which several editors adopt and Marouzeau regards as wrong.

Marouzeau, J. "Notes de critique térentienne, I: Fautes communes à toutes les sources, II: Monosyllabes finaux." Revue des Études Latines XII (1934): 49-51.

I

In a study entitled Die Geschichte des Terenztex-
tes im Altertum (Basel, Reinhardt, 1924), Gunther Jachmann

deals with mistakes common to our sources for establishing the unity of the Terentian tradition during a certain period. He admits that the traces of this unity are few in number. Marouzeau believes he can reduce the list of alleged examples by, first of all, categorizing some errors as "fautes à faire", that is to say, inevitable. For example, Eunuchus 241 "amisti" PCED²; "amisisti" A; "amisit" Donati C. Secondly, readings which editors interpret as common mistakes are not always mistakes. Marouzeau points out that Eunuchus 79 "ecca", the unanimous reading of the manuscripts, is corrected uniformly by editors to "eccam", under the pretext that the word does not have a nominative form.

II

A peculiarity of Terence's versification is the unification of two lines by a monosyllable. Marouzeau notes that scribes have a tendency to correct this disposition by suppressing a monosyllable which ends a line. Since certain monosyllables (oh, ah, hui) can be elided with the preceding syllable, its disappearance does not harm the meter of the line. Further, since the word is a filler, its disappearance does not harm the sense of the line, e.g., at Heautontimorumenos 1010 A omits "oh".

On occasion, a corrector suppresses a monosyllable, e.g., at Eunuchus 236 Ioviales crosses out "oh" written by A.

Craig, J. D. "Terentiana." Classical Quarterly XXIX (1935): 41-44.

In this article, Craig selects two types of errors in our manuscripts of Terence: the omission of the monosyllable "at" when it occurs at the end of a line and the addition of "etiam", especially to "nondum". Craig attempts to explain these errors, while at the same time indicating where there is no ground for tampering with the accepted text at all. He hopes that his method of grouping errors of the same type may possibly be found useful in other textual difficulties.

Craig, J. D. "Donatus and Terence." Mnemosyne III (1935-1936): 262-264.

Craig in this note explains how the evidence of Donatus' Commentary may be of assistance in establishing the text of Terence, and at the same time how disappointingly vague and contradictory the existing version of Donatus is. He offers three examples to prove his points: 1) Andria 226 (Codex Bembinus, however, does not begin till line 889); 2) Eunuchus 230: "facie honesta. mirum ni ego me turpiter hodie hic dabo" in which A reads "egomet", not "ego me". The quotation of Donatus (Phormio

text in antiquity. Feh1, on page 13, states the aim of the treatise: to make a comparison of the readings of the Bembinus and of the hypothetical exemplar of all the manuscripts of Terence with what represents the consensus of the manuscripts of the so-called interpolated class, in order to determine more definitely the character and genesis of the latter.² Feh1 maintains that the interpolations in the Codex Bembinus are the result of a series of conscious insertions which antedated the archetype of all the existing manuscripts. He shows that a similar situation has arisen in the case of the interpolated class of codices (Σ or ω here). Some corruptions in A and ω result from attempts to fill in by means of the verb "to be" or other "understood" verbs besides nouns, pronouns and prepositions. Such meddling with the text can be traced back to the archetype of all our manuscripts.

Feh1 concludes that the Bembinus belongs as much to the interpolated class as the codices expressly so called. He claims that errors resulted from interpolations which were either explanatory or purely arbitrary and wilful. He maintains that no distinction should be made between the text tradition of A and that of the other codices. In effect, Feh1 assails the opinion of Lindsay

²J. J. Savage, review in CW XXXIV, 1940-1941, pp. 221-2.

and Craig by emphasizing the common history of A and ω and by establishing that certain scholars have set too high a value on some of the readings of A out of respect for its general excellence.

Andrieu, J. "Étude critique sur les sigles de personnages et les rubriques de scène dans les anciennes éditions de Térence." REL XVII (1939): 105-140, 330-366.

Andrieu J. Étude Critique sur les Sigles de Personnages et les Rubriques de Scène dans les Anciennes Éditions de Térence. Paris: Société D'Édition, "Les Belles Lettres", 1940.

Andrieu slightly expanded his 1939 article on character designations into a monograph on the same subject matter. The two offer substantially the same conclusions. The author summarizes his conclusions about rubrics and character designations in a short chapter at the end of his book (pages 120-122). There are his findings regarding the two families of Terentian manuscripts, A and Σ : all the mistakes of character designations in the manuscripts of Terence are due either to material accidents or interpreters of the text. The errors demonstrate that the character signs are not authentic. They prove that it is not only a question

of emendations proposed here and there, but of a systematic introduction of signs into a text which was previously devoid of them.

The rubric, like the character signs, is not authentic. The division of the text which the rubric makes is very artificial and does not determine a fixed method. Its elements are taken from reading the text and reflect anomalies or lacunae.

Examination of the character signs permits us to discuss with precision the history of the Terentian manuscripts. Independence of A and Σ had already been realized before the signs were introduced systematically into the text. The absence of true common errors in A and Σ proves this. There are, however, common pseudo-errors caused by successive and independent mistakes in the two families or by inevitable mistakes which have no testimonial value.

Examination of the character signs permits us to place the separation of A and Σ before the third century, or even to renounce the hypothesis of a tradition common to A and Σ . It invites us to revise the delicate problems of distribution of replies and even the structure of the dialogue in general.

Finally, Andrieu offers one last conclusion: the modern editor can interpret freely the character designations without regarding the manuscript tradition. The

The text of Eugraphius:

In mentem uenit. Nam ^{que (ms. F.G.)} adulescens
cum (ms. L.V.)

quod (ms. F.) in minima spe situs erit.
quam (ms. G.)

In their apparatus criticus Kauer-Lindsay comment: "duo uersus in unum a librariis fusos sic fere refingendos putamus".

Andrieu restores the text based on the lines of Σ and Eugraphius. Line 997 scans as an iambic octonarius and line 998 as a trochaic septenarius which gives the following reading:

Īn mēn/tēm uē/nīt; nām/que ādŭlēs/cēns// quam ĩn/
minīmā/ spē situs/ ērit
Tām fā/cīllŭ/mē pātrī'/ pācem ĩn// lēgēs/ cōfici/
ēt sū/ās/

Andrieu believes that A represents a text where a gloss substituted for the authentic reading was introduced.

As a summary, the author gives three types of explanation for a "double" line in Terence: metrical problems not yet clarified; isolated interpolations in some manuscripts; consequences of scribes using glosses or making comparisons of texts or the consequences of scribes misunderstanding the delicate style of Terence (e.g., final monosyllables).

Andrieu, J. "Sigles grecs et sigles romains dans la tradition de Térence." Mélanges dédiés à Félix Grat, II. Paris: 1949, 105-117.

Andrieu observes that the scribe of the Codex Bembinus employs a rigid system for noting the distribution of roles among actors. The Bembine scribe uses the following letters taken from the Greek alphabet: A B Γ Δ Ε Ζ Θ and ρ ϕ ψ ω . The cantor is always designated by ω . The scribe reserves Θ ρ ϕ ψ for female characters.

The scribes of the two manuscripts of the Carolingian age, the Laurentianus (D) and the Parisinus 10304 (p), fail to understand the system employed in ancient manuscripts, and invent systems which need interpretation.

While the scribe of D most often uses a system of Greek letters, he occasionally gives to a character the Roman initial of his name, e.g., P Phaedria; G Gnatho. At other times, the scribe utilizes Roman letters which are not the initial of the name.

The scribe of p employs a system of Greek letters according to the initials of the name of the character, e.g., Π Pamphilus, Δ Davus. Difficulties arise when a second character has the same initial. The scribe is obliged to find a solution by devising another system as he does for characters whose names begin with the letter "S":

↑ Sannio, 'h Syrus, S Sostrata,)- Sophrona Nutrix. For characters whose initial letter is "C", the scribe devises

this system: H Chremes, X Ctesipho, Y Clitipho, ↑ Clinia, R (a Roman letter) Canthara, C/ Chaerea, CRA Cratinus, CRI Crito.

Because the scribes of D and p fail to devise a single system, a variety of solutions is needed to meet the difficulties which present themselves.

Marouzeau, Jules. "A la recherche des manuscrits. Les manuscrits térentiens de la bibliothèque de Donat." Mélanges dédiés à Félix Grat, II Paris: 1949, 317-321.

The Commentary of Donatus on Terence gives us access to a manuscript source independent of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae and of the Calliopian recension. Besides the text, which serves as a basis for his commentary, Donatus furnishes variants taken from other manuscripts of his library. Marouzeau states that the worth of these variants presented by Donatus is variable but rarely negligible. He notes twenty-eight variants in the Andria, thirteen in the Phormio, eight in the Hecyra, seven in the Adelphoe and in the Eunuchus. Even in the interior of each play there is irregularity: in the Andria, there are fourteen variants in 200 lines (from 459 to 656) and not one in the last 150 lines; in the Adelphoe we find no variant from line 215 to

line 631 and from line 666 to line 997; in the Phormio no variant exists from line 761 to 1055; in the Eunuchus, we find none from line 294 to 998. It seems to Marouzeau that from time to time Donatus desired, without a major reason, to appreciate the worth of the variants thus gleaned. As far as establishing the origin of these manuscripts, we can scarcely reach any conclusions.

Marouzeau, Jules. "Une interjection méconnue: Vah chez Térence". REL XXVII (1949): 115-117.

Twenty examples of the Latin interjection "vah" or "uah" exist in the text of Terence: nine in the Heautontimorumenos, eight in the Adelphoe, two in the Andria, one in the Eunuchus, none in the Hecyra or Phormio. We find, however, that the scribes and editors do not write "uah" or "vah" unanimously; there are variants, e.g., "ah": Heaut. 397 in A; "ua": Heaut. 978 in A; "uaha", "uha", "auah" elsewhere in other manuscripts. Marouzeau states that the problem is metrical. Certain lines, e.g., Ad. 405, Ht. 857, Ad. 445, Ad. 439, Ht. 397, cannot be scanned unless we admit the vocalic quality of the initial "u" of the form "uah" be it a dissyllable (uāh) or a monosyllable (uāh) with syneresis. We thus keep the form

"uah" and dispense with the correction in the passages where it figures.

Prete, Sesto. Il Codice Bembino di Terenzio. Studi e testi, 153,. Città del Vaticano, 1950.

The author makes a detailed study of the important issues regarding the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae and a concise resumé of preceding works on Vat. Lat. 3226. This book subsequently provided a basic outline for the preface of Prete's critical edition P. Terenti Afri Comoediae (1954).

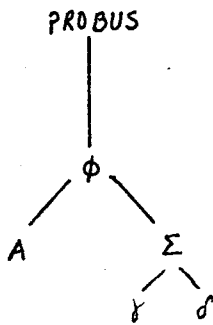
In the first of four chapters, Prete discusses the history of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae and offers a new interpretation of a signature on folio 9 which he theorizes to be the initials of one of the manuscript's owners, Johannes Porcellius. He examines the conjectures of Umpfenbach, of Hauer, and of Kauer concerning the manuscript's history and often states whose observations and conclusions seem to him more consistent with the truth.

In chapter two, Prete offers a very brief description of the codex and dedicates the major portion of the chapter to the correctors of A. Umpfenbach makes observations based solely on the naked eye, that is, he looks only at the color of the ink when he distinguishes the various

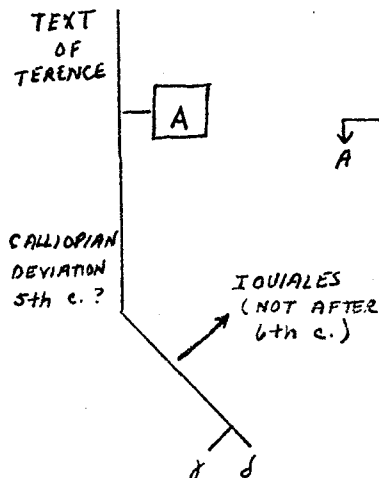
hands of the correctors. Hauler formulates an hypothesis without thorough research and documentation, which results in an unsatisfactory and inexact study. Kauer provides inconsistent arguments and fails to show, according to Prete, how Ioviales is responsible for all of the corrections attributed by Umpfenbach to the "manus recens". Prete expounds not only on his own theories about the various hands of the correctors but also on the signs of interpunction. His arguments are convincing.

In chapter three, Prete traces the history of the text of Terence according to the theories of Jachmann, Lindsay/Craig and Marouzeau/Andrieu. Prete also illustrates them graphically:

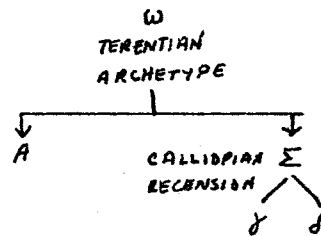
JACHMANN



LINDSAY - CRAIG



MAROUZEAU-ANDRIEU



In chapter four, Prete discusses the scholia of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae, particularly as presented in the 1934 edition by James F. Mountford.

Prete adds five reproductions of the Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae: Adelphoe, fol. 111r; Eunuchus, foll. 9r, 9v, 11r; Heautontimorumenos fol. 37v. Because of the reduction of their original size, the plates are very difficult to read.

Andrieu, J. "Pour L'Explication Psychologique Des Fautes De Copiste," REL 28 (1950): 279-292.

Andrieu here wishes to give a psychological explanation for certain copyist errors. He discusses two major types of mistakes: a) haplography and dittography. These errors "reposent sur un mécanisme psycho-physiologique qui n'est autre que la différence de vitesse de la pensée qui conçoit et de la main qui écrit." In other words, haplography (DIFFERES for DIFFERRES) and dittography (TUM MIHI for TU MIHI) are explained by the slowness of the hand to keep pace with the mind: b) omission and repetition of a group of words. Omission of a line is caused by "la fausse liaison syntaxique". The arrangement of words in the lines leads us, in the course of reading, a psychic act, to link line one with line three. The editions

by Kauer-Lindsay and Marouzeau present lines 198-200 of Terence's Adelphoe in this way:

Domo me eripuit, uerberauit, me inuito abduxit meam:
Ob male facta haec tantidem emptam postulat sibi
tradier!
Homini misero plus quingentos colaphos infregit
mihi!

Many editors reverse lines 199-200 but Andrieu endorses the correction proposed by Louis Havet. Andrieu suggests that the error is explained by the "fausse liaison syntaxique" in the interior of the lines. Havet rearranges the text in which brackets are added to signal the false liaison:

Domo me eripuit, uerberauit, [colaphos infregit
mihi
Homini misero plus quingentos]; me inuito
abduxit meam;
Ob male facta haec tantidem emptam postulat
sibi tradier!

The error of repetition, less frequent than the preceding case, happens when the attention of the scribe is unusually relaxed (especially on the brink of sleep). The muscular tension which orients the eye to the bottom of the page is diminished and the scribe begins again a line he has already written.

Prete, Sesto. "La tradizione del testo di Terenzio nell' antichità." Studi Italiani di Filologia Classica XXV (1951): 111-134.

Prete, after outlining the theories of Jachmann,¹ Lindsay,² Craig,³ and Andrieu⁴ regarding the tradition of Terence's text in antiquity, presents his own views and states exactly where he agrees and disagrees with these scholars. Prete⁵ believes that in the middle of the fourth century, there existed Terentian codices which do not belong to our manuscript tradition, i.e., to one or other of the two families, Bembinus or Callipian. Prete considers whether these lost codices might possibly be connections between A and X or between Σ and X or even between X and ϕ . Many corrections of the Bembine text which are attributed arbitrarily to a "corrector" could find their source in X or in the other codices of this family.

The importance of grammarians, Prete continues, is very great also for the history of the text of Terence (cf. the works of Lindsay, Craig, Marouzeau, Andrieu).

Prete does not accept the theory of Lindsay and Craig regarding the history of Terence's text in antiquity; he maintains that Andrieu does not offer definitive argu-

¹G. Jachmann, Die Geschichte des Terenztexes im Altertum (Basel: Reinhardt, 1924).

²cf. my review of Prete, 1950.

³cf. my review of Craig, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1935.

⁴cf. my review of Andrieu, 1939, 1940.

⁵For a stemma, see 1954 review.

ments nor does Andrieu prove Jachmann's false. Prete believes that Jachmann's theory is the most probable: the Bembine and Calliopian recension are derived from a common source at a time when other Terentian editions existed. We can deduce from grammarians that at times they are not referring to one of the existing families. If this source common to A and Σ depends on Probus and if these other editions depend on Probus, as Jachmann suggests, we do not know.

Pasquali, Giorgio. Storia Della Tradizione e Critica Del Testo. Firenze: Felice Le Monnier, 1952. pp. 339-373.

In a discussion of the medieval tradition, Pasquali states that the plays of Terence are transmitted to us by a large number of manuscripts, some of which are Carolingian that go back to one ancient edition. He reports that the medieval codices of Terence are more numerous than those of Plautus because Terence was a school-author in the Middle Ages as well as in antiquity. The Bembine Codex (A) is much more complete than the Ambrosian palimpsest (A) of the Palatine manuscripts of Plautus.

In a discussion of the two families (A and Σ) which transmitted the plays of Terence, he believes that

the Calliopian recension (Σ), compared with A, presents a series of changes evidently intentional. The editor of the recension, Pasquali continues, sought to facilitate the reading, simplifying the constructions, completing elliptical phrases, adding little words wherever he thought necessary, and substituting current vocabulary for archaic. These changes the editor made without regard for meter and sometimes without having understood the text which he arbitrarily changed.

Pasquali agrees with Jachmann that A dates from the fourth or fifth century, but he maintains that the Calliopian recension is not earlier than the fifth century, whereas Jachmann believes that it dates from the second half of the third century.

Prete, Sesto. "Scene Division in the Manuscript Tradition of Terence," Traditio 13 (1957): 415-421.

Prete states that the indication of a new scene in A and Σ follows a diverse method. The purpose of this study is to examine the principles involved.

The elements which constitute the title of a scene in its complete form were originally three, written in two distinct horizontal lines in this order: a) the "nota

personae" (a Greek letter); b) the name of the person;
c) the role. In the Bembine text the first and the third
are written in red and the second in black ink.

Prete's conclusions about scene titles are the
following: it seems that the scene titles were at first
analytic and vertical; corresponding to the name of each
character in the first line there was, in the second, an
indication of the role played. Example: A Phormio II, 2
(verse 315):

A	PHORMIO	€	GETA
	PARASITUS		SERUUS

When a title contained the names of two actors, both of
whom played the same role, these two characters were
originally indicated synthetically. Example: A Phormio
IV, 1 (verse 567):

Z	DEMIPHO	€	CHREMES
	SENES		II

Prete adds that when two characters play the same
role they are designated synthetically by the numeral II.
In A the form II is the ordinary one, although "DUO" is
also found (e.g. Htm. 53).

Wille, K. "Die Personbezeichnungen im Bembinus des Terenz."
Acta Classica XII (1969): 1-28.

Wille presents a detailed examination of character designations in the plays of Terence in the Codex Bembinus. The "sigla" in A go back to the role-distribution in the ancient director's copy and not to the time of Terence. We are able to determine, with the help of the "sigla", the minimum number of actors necessary for any of the comedies but we cannot be certain about the number actually used in the time of Terence and throughout antiquity.

Prete, Sesto. Il Codice di Terenzio Vaticano Latino 3226. Saggio critico e riproduzione del manoscritto. Studi e testi, 262. Città del Vaticano, 1970.

This volume of Studi e Testi, very strangely not listed in Aph until volume XLIV (1973) and apparently reviewed only once¹, contains a reproduction of the entire Codex Bembinus. The quality of the reproduction is quite unsatisfactory and falls far short of the usefulness that Prete doubtless intended.

¹I am indebted to Theresa J. Kitchell who attempted to find a notice of Prete's book before the publication of Aph (1973). I learned about the book only after writing to the Vatican Librarian on a related matter.

The introduction, which deals with the origin, description, correctors and scholia of the Codex Bembinus, is an abbreviated and revised version of the author's 1950 study of the Terentian manuscript.²

Of much interest is Prete's section on the correctors. In this 1970 publication, Prete has revised a number of views³ (concerning correctors and their corrections) previously advanced in his critical edition of 1954.⁴ There are sixteen instances in the Phormio of A where Prete has made such changes: line 157: E (of NE) corr. rec. 1954, Iov. 1970; line 164: E (CERTO to CERTE) corr. rec. 1954, Iov. 1970; line 169: corr. rec. adds UT 1954, corr. rec. adds C to ITA 1970; line 300: U (DICTO to DICTU) corr. rec. 1954, Iov. 1970; line 351: corr. rec. adds FIDEM 1954, Iov. 1970; line 511: corr. rec. adds IGN (above INDUM to read INDIGNUM) 1954, Iov. 1970; line 540: Iov. adds ID 1954, corr. rec. 1970; line 611: E corr. rec. 1954, Iov. 1970; line 882: Iov. adds O MI 1954, corr. rec. 1970; Line 921: 1954 no mention, 1970 scribe of A adds T to ILLU (to read ILLUT); line 945: 1954 no mention, 1970 rubricator adds Z; line 951:

²Sesto Prete, Il Codice Bembino di Terenzio (Città del Vaticano: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1950).

³In my own apparatus criticus I have chosen his 1970 decisions over those of 1954.

⁴Sesto Prete, P. Terenti Afri Comoediae (Heidelberg: F. H. Kerle Verlag, 1954).

1954 no mention, 1970 scribe of A adds D (of QUODICTUM to read QUOD DICTUM); line 988: 1954 no mention, 1970 corr. rec. transforms the second I of INUENIRE into a T; line 1009: 1954 no mention of rubricator, 1970 rubricator adds B; line 1022: 1954 no mention of T, 1970 corr. rec. crosses out D of PUDEM and adds T above to read PUTEM; line 1026: 1954 no mention of Y, 1970 corr. rec. adds Y at the beginning of the line.

Prete's presentation of corrections and correctors in the form of a list has its disadvantages. By simply noting the letter of correction without reporting the lemma of the text, Prete often leaves the reader in doubt about the true object of correction, especially where, as is so often the case, his reproduction is very difficult to read. Also, Prete does not report in his list deletions made by the various correctors, deletions in fact mentioned in his critical edition. Examples of such deletions are these: line 834: ABSUMERE A, SUMERE corr. rec.; line 877: INAUDIUI A, AUDIUI corr. rec.; line 880: ADHIBENDAE A, ABENDAE corr. rec.; line 1015: QUIN A, QUI corr. rec.; line 1019: DE MEDIO A, E MEDIO corr. rec.; line 1024: NUNC MAGIS QUAM TUNC A, NUNC MAGIS corr. rec.

An exhaustive scrutiny of a newly made microfilm of the Bembine Phormio confirms that Prete's revisions concerning the correctors and their corrections are justified. Over the period of twenty years (from 1950 to

1970) Prete's judgment about the correctors has become more precise. He distinguishes the hand of the rubricator who adds character designations. Interesting to note is that, of the sixteen revisions, eight concern change of correctors: six from corr. rec. to Iov., two from Iov. to corr. rec. Prete gives no indication of the reasons for such changes.

Prete, Sesto. "Codex Vat. Lat. 3226 and the text of Terence's Phormio." Studia Ernesto Grassi. Studia Humanitatis München: Fink, 1973.

Prete asserts that the only editions of Terence provided with a complete critical apparatus derived from a direct and complete inspection of A, are Umpfenbach's and the one by Lindsay and Kauer.

Prete, in this article, focuses on the critical apparatus of the Kauer-Lindsay edition where, he professes, many readings are attributed to A, although they are not found in the Bembinus, and others which are in A are not reported. He adds that corrections transcribed in the apparatus as belonging to A2 or Ioviales are not in the codex, and others which are found there are not indicated. The purpose of the article is to review the text of the

Phormio in A in order to determine with exactness the original readings¹ and the emendations executed by the correctors.

Since this article bears directly on the present investigation, I have carefully examined the collection of emendations and I have incorporated them into my apparatus criticus. This work documents Prete's latest decisions regarding a portion of the corrections and correctors in the Phormio of A. I have found as a result of my scrutiny, a number of inaccuracies which should be mentioned here: line 104 in A reads ET QUO MAGIS. Prete notes that QUO is written over an erasure that seems to have space for four letters. Looking at the manuscript, one could make a defense for a space for three letters by lining up the letters on line 103 with line 104. Three letters UEN- stand above QUO. Line 150: "A writes DELEIAM" but DELAIAM is clearly the reading. The corrector emends this word to DELATAM not "DELETAM". Line 189: "A writes RECTEMKIVIDISSEM" whereas A actually has RECTEMHIVIDISSEM. In the same line "the corrector adds pro above vidisset (providisset)" but A reads VIDISSEM (corrected to PROVIDISSEM). One finds MELIORETCALDIOR on line 228 not

¹Prete does not reproduce his apparatus criticus (1954) nor Kauer's (1926) but cites about seventy-five instances where he believes Kauer has made an error of omission or of judgment.

line 222. Line 410: "the scribe of A writes ABHUC and himself corrects to ADDVC". ABDVC is obviously meant here as the correction. Line 821: "A writes PARE instead of parare. The corrector adds RA above the line, after PARE, without correcting the E". In fact, however, the corrector adds RE not RA above the line after PARE. A omits the sigla to indicate Demipho Z on line 945 not line 946.

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